

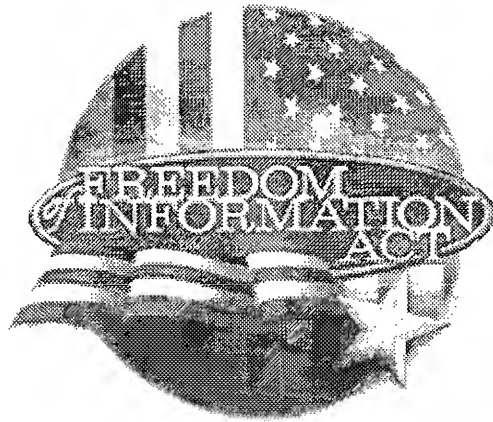
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

FILE NUMBER: 100-106670

SUB - A FILE

SECTION: 9



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Martin Luther King Jr.

SUB - A File

100 - 106670

SECTION 9

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King among speakers to honor Shuttlesworth

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is scheduled to speak at Municipal Auditorium in Birmingham Oct. 19 at 7 p.m.

Dr. King's appearance here will be in connection with the observance of "Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth Appreciation Week" Oct. 17-20.

The observance, sponsored by Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, will highlight contributions of the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth as one of the founders of the organization and its first and only president.

ACMHR WAS organized June 7, 1956, at Sardis Baptist Church by a group of Birmingham ministers. A resolution, prepared by 11 ministers and laymen and presented to the record crowd attending this organizational meeting, expressed the purpose for which the "Movement" was being established.

The resolution, which was adopted during the meeting, stated in part:

"As free and independent citizens of the United States of America and of the State of Alabama, we express publicly our determination to press forward persistently for free-

dom and democracy and the removal from our society of any forms of second-class citizenship."

THE REV. MR. Shuttlesworth was elected president during this initial meeting, and has directed desegregation efforts of the organization from that time to the present, even though he has since given up residence in Birmingham.

When the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth recently announced his intention to give up the presidency of ACMHR, the organization began to make plans for a special appreciation for him.

In addition to Dr. King, the Shuttlesworth appreciation week will feature the Rev. C. T. Vivian, the Rev. C. K. Steele and the Rev. Wyatt T. Walker as speakers.

Other services will be held as follows: Sardis Baptist Church, Oct. 17, the Rev. Mr. Vivian, speaker; Metropolitan AME Zion Church, Oct. 18, the Rev. Mr. Steele, speaker, and Oct. 20, St. James Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. Walker, speaker.

All services will begin at 7 p.m.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A- THE BIRMINGHAM
24 NEWS

BIRMINGHAM POST-
HERALD

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Date: 10-9-66

Edition: Late Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: POSSIBLE RACIAL
VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN
AREAS, BIRMINGHAM,

Character: RM

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

[] Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

OCT 20 1966

61 OCT 21 1966

100-16050

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1- THE BIRMINGHAM
24 NEWS

BIRMINGHAM POST
HERALD

BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Date: 10-9-66
Edition: Late Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: POSSIBLE RACIAL
VIOLENCE, MAJOR UR
AREAS, BIRMINGHAM.

Character: RM

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Meets Allen, Asks Fire Talks

By MARION GAINES

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. called on Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. Wednesday to reopen negotiations with Atlanta's 500 striking firemen.

The mayor told the civil rights leader that reopening of talks about the firemen's strike is a matter which will have to be taken up with the aldermanic Board of Firemasters.

MEET MAYOR

Dr. King and 10 other ministers and civic leaders talked with Allen in the mayor's office at City Hall for about an hour and 45 minutes Wednesday morning.

The upshot of the conference was that a meeting will be arranged, probably next week, between King's group and the Board of Firemasters.

King last Friday pledged the support of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference to the Atlanta Firefighters Union (Independent), whose members went on strike Sept. 3 for the second time in less than three months.

MEMBERS DISMISSED

The union members were subsequently suspended and then fired by the city. Left with a skeleton force of some 250 men, the city since then has been attempting to rebuild the fire department through an intensive recruitment campaign.

The city thus far has rebuilt the strength of the fire department to about 450 men.

After the conference with the King-led group, Mayor Allen said he felt the discussion "had eliminated any concern about the ability of the fire department to furnish adequate fire protection to the citizens of Atlanta."

INFORMATION PRESENTED

Allen said "full information of the city's position" was made available to King and his group and added: "I think they be-

cause many of the firemen with families are out of jobs and face the loss of their homes and other economic hardships."

He said he feels "a keen awareness and concern for the safety of all citizens of Atlanta because they are being denied years of experience in fire protection."

UNANSWERED QUESTION

Left unclear by the conference was the question of just how far Dr. King's civil rights organization intends to go in support of the striking firemen led by former fire department Capt. Jack Martin.

The city's position, as enunciated last week by Mayor Allen, is that the striking firemen have been fired and that settles the matter.

And, in Mayor Allen's words, the city feels "deeply indebted to the men of Local 134 who remained on their jobs."

Local 134 of the International Association of Firefighters, AFL-CIO, was the group from which Martin's men separated earlier this year during efforts to gain salary and working improvements from the city.

Accompanying King in his talk with the mayor were his father, the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr.; the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, vice president at large and treasurer of SCLC; the Rev. E. H. Dorsey, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church; Rabbi Jacob Rothschild of the Temple; Ed Driscoll of the Georgia Council on Human Relations; Ed Grieder of the Central Presbyterian Church; Rev. Tony Morris of the Roman Catholic Diocese; Milton Wood, Episcopal executive to Bishop Randolph

Mr. T
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Mr. M
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Mr. E
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Tele. R
Miss H
Miss G

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

Page 1
The Atlanta
Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 10-6-66
Edition: Morning
Author: Marion Gaines
Editor: Eugene B. Bate
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: SM-C

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

☒ Being Investigated

BUfile 100-10

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Meets Allen, Asks Fire Talks

By MARION GAINES

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. called on Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. Monday to reopen negotiations with Atlanta's 500 striking firemen.

The mayor told the civil rights leader that reopening of talks with the firemen's strike is a matter which will have to be worked out with the aldermanic board of firemen.

MAYOR

Dr. King and 10 other ministers and civic leaders talked with the mayor in his office in City Hall for about an hour and 45 minutes Wednesday morning.

The subject of the conference was a meeting, will be arranged, probably next week, between Dr. King's group and the board of firemen.

Dr. King last Friday pledged the support of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference to the Atlanta Firefighters Union (Independent). Those members went on strike Sept. 3 for the first time in less than three months.

MEMBERS DISMISSED

The union members were subsequently suspended and then fired by the city. Left with a skeleton force of some 250 men, the city since then has been attempting to rebuild the fire department through an intensive recruitment campaign.

The city thus far has rebuilt the strength of the fire department to about 400 men.

After the conference with the King-led group, Mayor Allen said he felt the discussion "had eliminated any concern about the ability of the fire department to furnish adequate fire protection to the citizens of Atlanta."

INFORMATION PRESENTED

Allen said "full information of the city's position" was made available to King and his group and added: "I think they better understand the dilemma the city was in."

Dr. King said the appeal for reopening of negotiations "was made on a humanitarian basis"

because many of the firemen with families are out of jobs and face the loss of their homes and other economic hardships."

He said he feels "a keen awareness and concern for the safety of all citizens of Atlanta because they are being denied years of experience in fire protection."

UNANSWERED QUESTION

Left unclear by the conference was the question of just how far Dr. King's civil rights organization intends to go in support of the striking firemen led by former fire department Capt. Jack Martin.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
The Atlanta
Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 10-6-66
Edition: Morning
Author: Marion Gaines
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: SM-C
or

Classification:
Submitting Office: ATLANTA

☒ Being Investigated

BUfile 100-106670

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Ike, Dr. King Tell TV Men News Views

By Fletcher Wilson

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. agreed Friday before the Radio Television News Directors Assn. that suppression of news is bad.

The former Republican President said sometimes, especially in war situations, it is necessary.

The civil rights leader termed the right to be informed "part of the sacred heritage of our nation, part of the First Amendment to the Constitution."

A Serious Problem

News coverage was brought up in questioning the speakers at the LaSalle Hotel on a charge by Mayor Daley before the same convention Wednesday that television coverage overemphasized civil rights demonstrations and sometimes prompted violence.

"Civil rights is our most domestic problem," Dr. King said. "It is absolutely necessary to cover it. 'I am convinced there would have been a disturbance in Gage Park if there hadn't been a television camera there.' The tension and hostility were present for an outbreak."

"All through the South the presence of cameras helped lessen disturbances rather than heighten them."

"During my stays in Chicago," Dr. King said, "I find the mayor in the press conference almost every day. He has a chance to get his positive story over there."

Dr. King went part way with the mayor by saying perhaps a distinction should be made between demonstrations that have a solid purpose and those intended merely to get publicity.

"Nothing could be more tragic," Dr. King went on, "than a failure to cover something that the whole nation should see because it is part of the struggle taking place in our land."

A Duty To Inform

Mr. Eisenhower said he showed up at the convention with two of his brothers, Earl and Milton, to support Earl's candidacy for Cook County clerk. In response to a question, Mr. Eisenhower said nothing could make him happier than an opportunity to support Milton for the Presidency.

After joking in this vein, he gave a brief unscheduled speech on news management.

"Part of your mission," he told the electronics new directors, "is to inform the United States objectively and honestly and, as far as possible, fully."

"Never, in my opinion, should news be managed, never should it be distorted while

being transmitted to the listener or reader."

An Inexcusable Phase

He said this was a difficult task because every person has his own views and prejudices.

"Much has been said," Mr. Eisenhower continued, "about managed news in government. Withholding news is a part of it. Any holding back of news just to make yourself look better or to hide an error is inexcusable."

"I deplore any such practice, but I must explain to you that a few items are worth describing because they contain exceptions."

A Wartime Illustration

He said the Agriculture Department makes crop forecasts.

Their information must be guarded until it is time for a general release. Otherwise, he said, speculators could use the information to make fortunes buying or selling wheat and corn.

The general illustrated also with a wartime anecdote. He said that before the invasion of Italy, correspondents with him had become "quasi staff officers" so well informed they could predict what was likely to happen, so they began writing there might be an invasion.

"I solved that," Mr. Eisenhower said, "by calling them all in and telling them the whole story. I said: 'Now if you tell anyone that, it is treason and that's that.'"

"They became so careful they wouldn't even talk to each other. When it was over, they said, 'General, please don't tell us any more secrets.'"

Dr. King said in his talk that the civil rights movement just now has descended into a valley and some days of depression are ahead. But, he said, as long as there are "two Americas, one for the whites and one for the blacks," the fight must and will go on.

He termed violence both impractical and immoral, and said he is more convinced than ever that nonviolent demonstrations are the most potent weapon available to the Negro.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
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Mr. Conrad _____
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Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

42

CHICAGO SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLIN

10-1-66

Date: 10-1-66
Edition: FOUR STAR E
Author: FLETCHER WILSON
Editor: EMMETT DEDEMAN
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: 100-3535
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO
☐ Being Investigated

UNDER INVESTIGATION

NOT RECORDED

46 OCT 10 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TENANTS' UNION, LANDLORD SIGN

Voice in Building Operation And Dues Checkoff Won

By Basil Talbott Jr.

A precedent-setting collective-bargaining agreement was signed Friday by a West Side landlord and a tenants' union organized by the Chicago Freedom Movement. The intent is to give renters more voice in the operation of their buildings.

The contract includes a modified union shop; dues collection by management, which will turn the money over to the union, and a rent formula that a tenants' union spokesman said will save some tenants up to \$30 or \$40 a month. These three items were described as precedents in this sort of agreement.

The agreement covers an estimated 1,500 persons in seven buildings owned, managed or controlled by Mrs. Eva Atlas, owner of a real estate agency at 1125 S. Independence.

Agreement Signed

The agreement was signed in the offices of the Chicago City Missionary Society at 19 S. LaSalle by representatives of Mrs. Atlas and the Lawnale Union to End Slums, part of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s organization.

The one-year contract recognizes the union as the "sole collective

tative over tenant conditions in all (Atlas) buildings."

The agreement stated that all tenants who are now union members must remain mem-

bers. Sam Smithe union coordinator, said more than 100 of the 200 heads of families in the seven buildings are members.

Tenants who are not union members may join or not, as they wish.

All future tenants must join the union within 30 days after they move into a building.

Monthly dues to the tenants union are \$1. The Atlas firm agreed to collect the dues and turn them over to the union.

May Pay By Month

The pact also gave tenants who now pay weekly rent the right to pay by the month. The new monthly rent would be equal to rents for similar apartments.

Smithe said monthly rent-paying is often cheaper than weekly.

Signing of the contract followed a rent strike and a sit-in by some tenants. The strike had led to eviction suits against 18 tenants.

Joint Court Motion

As an informal part of the tenant-landlord agreement, a tenants' union attorney and a representative of the real es-

tate firm made a joint motion in Circuit Court Friday to dismiss the suits, with leave to reinstate them.

But Associate Judge Edith Sampson said the cases were dismissed—"period."

Complaints against three persons arrested in a Sept. 20 sit-in at the Atlas office also were dropped as an informal part of the agreement.

Mr. Tolson _____
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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1

CHICAGO SUN T
CHICAGO, ILLI

10-1-66

Date:

Edition:

FOUR STAR

Author:

BASIL TALBOT

Editor:

EMMETT DED

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KI

Character:

100-35356

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Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICA

☐ Being Investigated

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Dr. King Declares Race Rioting Hurts Civil Rights Drive

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said today that recent race riots had been "very depressing" developments.

He described as discouraging, in addition to the outbreaks, the defeat of the civil rights bill in Congress and the nomination of Lester G. Maddox as the Democratic candidate for Governor in Georgia.

"We confront desolate days ahead," he told the annual conference of the Radio and Television News Directors Association.

"I'm more convinced than ever that nonviolence is the most effective weapon available to the Negro," Dr. King declared.

He said nonviolent demonstrations must continue to call attention to problems of Negroes.

"I have not lost faith in the future," he said.

Dr. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, asserted that violence and separatism must be rejected, but he contended that nobody could disagree with the use of black power to achieve legitimate goals.

"We need striped power—black and white together," he said.

Dr. King called the nomination of Mr. Maddox a "backward step" that portended darker days for the civil rights movement in the South. He said it indicated Georgia was a sick state.

However, he said he believed that it would be difficult for Mr. Maddox to defeat his Republican opponent, Howard H. Callaway, in November.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Washington Evening Star _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 New York World Journal _____
 New York World _____
 Journal Tribune _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____

Date _____

NOT RECORDED

48 OCT 10 1966

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King Pledges Help For Fire Strikers

By MARION GAINES

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. encouraged Atlanta's striking firemen Friday to "stand together that our city might be brought to realize the necessity of adequate wages for all public service employees."

Dr. King, in a telegram to Jack Martin, president of the Atlanta Firefighters Union Independent, expressed hope City of Atlanta officials will come to a "realization of your just grievances for higher pay and better working conditions."

"You may count on me for any help which my schedule permits," said the Negro civil rights leader.

INVITED TO SPEAK

Martin said he sent a return wire to King expressing a desire to "meet with him personally" and inviting him "to speak to our union."

"The mere fact that we dared negotiate seems to be the real issue that has placed so many innocent people in jeopardy," Martin told King.

Martin, a former Atlanta Fire Department captain, has been fired by the city along with most of his 500-man union which

went on strike Sept. 3 for the second time in three months.

The constitutional right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," King said in his telegram to Martin, is rendered impossible "when a man makes barely enough to provide for his family and must work a 60-hour week for even the barest of subsistence."

FOR CITIZENS, TOO

"Atlanta must invest in the livelihood of its citizens with the same determination it has invested in the expressways, the stadium and other physical improvements," King said.

Martin said he was "quite pleased that someone with national status like Dr. King would take this interest in our cause."

Martin said his union is continuing its campaign to gather enough petition signatures to force the city to hold a public referendum to determine the fate of the striking firemen.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
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Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 18
The Atlanta
Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 10-1-66
Edition: Morning
Author: Marion Gaines
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: SM-C

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

☒ Being Investigated

BUfile 100-106670

100-106670-A
NOT RECORDED
46 OCT 17 1966

77 OCT 18 1966

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King to Ask Renewal Plan Halt

○ The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King is scheduled to meet Thursday with urban renewal officials and demand a halt to a plan that would level 300 Englewood-area homes.

The afternoon meeting with Urban Renewal Comr. Lewis Hill is scheduled in the South-town YMCA, 6545 S. Union.

A spokesman for the civil rights leader said among demands Dr. King will make at the meeting will be:

- No acquisition or demolition of properties take place until a suit filed against the program in federal court is settled.

- No further urban renewal be scheduled for Englewood until a comprehensive plan for the entire area is developed.

UNDER FIRE is a proposal to raze 300 structures, containing 600 dwelling units. The project would make way for a \$12,000,000 shopping mall at 63d and Halsted—along the commercial center of Englewood.

Opponents contend the housing meets most building code standards and is 85-per cent Negro owned and occupied.

They charge that Negroes are being moved out to create a "buffer zone" to protect businessmen in the area.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 9/29/66

Edition:

Author: RED DART

Editor:

Title: ROY M. FISHER

DR. MARTIN LUTHER

KING

Character:

or

100-3535

Classification:

Submitting Office:

CHICAGO
UNDER INVESTIGATION

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King's Omission

There is no disposition here to quarrel with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's assertion that improvements in living conditions are as necessary here as they are in every major American city.

Whether demonstrations will achieve those improvements is a matter of argument around the Nation these days.

We will agree with Dr. King that the term "black power" has different meanings for different Americans but we would add that in the minds of many whites it has acquired a bad connotation—deserved or not.

What disappoints us is Dr. King's refusal to speak out against Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, whose inflammatory statements and speeches have helped to give the term "black power" a violent connotation that has certainly given no comfort to Dr. King, his followers or his sympathizers.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
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Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.35—"Daily News"
Philadelphia,

Date: 9/2/66
Edition: 4 star
Author: editorial
Editor: J. R. C.
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

46 OCT 11 1966

137
5 OCT 16 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Chicago Movement 'Successful' — King

By Dolores McCahill
Sun-Times Correspondent

DALLAS—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said Sunday the Chicago Freedom Movement campaign "has been very successful."

He called the recent open housing agreement in Chicago "probably one of the most significant victories ever won in a Northern community by the civil rights movement."

Dr. King answered questions from reporters when he arrived from Chicago at the Dallas airport to address the International Convention of the Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ).

The civil rights leader said he thought James W. Cook,

president of Illinois Bell Telephone, has indicated a six-month limitation on his service as chairman of the Metropolitan Chicago Committee on Open Housing "because of his other responsibilities with the telephone company and his feeling this is the maximum time he can give to the housing committee."

6 Months, Many Steps

"I do feel a great deal can be accomplished within that six-month period," Dr. King said. "I certainly hope within this six months many steps can be taken in implementation of the agreement."

Dr. King rejected allegations that his Southern Christian

Leadership Conference is "Communist-inclined" or "subversive." The SCLC "could never accept" Communist totalitarianism and denial of human freedom, he said. For subversion he nominated the Ku Klux Klan, calling it "the most undemocratic, vicious and brutal group in our society."

He said he knows of no recent threats to him from the American Nazis, although his secretaries keep such items from him and threats are an everyday experience for him.

Nazi Demonstration

The American Nazis held a tiny demonstration Sunday on a Dallas parkway about four blocks from the place where President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. There were four Nazis dressed in khaki uniforms with red and white swastika armbands and two people sitting on a park bench listening to them.

If black power means "black separatism and gaining power for power's sake through any method," I would have to disagree with it," Dr. King said. He said he is striving for "striped power of black and white together." The nation must rectify a system in which Negroes account for 10 per cent of the population but have twice the white rate of unemployment and comprise 20 per cent of the combat troops in Viet Nam, Dr. King said.

Rioting on Chicago's West Side this summer was "socially destructive, self-defeating and unfortunate" for the Negro community, Dr. King said.

"Riots serve to confuse the issues and assuage the guilt of the white community while intensifying fears," he said. "But it brought things into the open which people needed to see and to know. I think we learned steps and processes that will help us in other parts of the nation."

Powerful Weapon

In a prepared text of his address for the Disciples of Christ Assembly, Dr. King said he believes his technique of nonviolent resistance is the most potent instrument Negroes possess to gain total emancipation in America, making it possible for them to vigorously oppose an unjust system of racial discrimination while at the same time "loving the perpetrators." This love enables them to "face evil with an infinite capacity to take it without flinching," he said, realizing "that the forgiving act must always be initiated by the person who has been wronged, the victim of some great hurt, the recipient of some tortuous injustice."

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5

CHICAGO SUN
CHICAGO, I

9-26-66

Date:

Edition: FOUR STA

Author:

Editor: EMMETT D

THE
DEMONSTRATIONS
FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Character:

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Classification: 157-1267

Submitting Office: CH

☐ Being Investigated

UNDER INVESTIGATION

NOT RECORDED

46 OCT 11 1966

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King Aide Tells Why City Was Made Rights Target

By Burnell Heinecke
Sun-Times Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The power of Mayor Daley to effect change quickly and to get fast federal support made Chicago the primary 1966 civil rights target, an aide to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said Saturday.

"New York's power structure is too disorganized," said the Rev. Andrew J. Young, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. "Watts in Los Angeles was too far away. We could afford to get our staff in and out of Chicago. Also, we had a good base of support. Chicago possibly sent more volunteers to the South in past years than any other city.

"But basically, Daley and the Democratic organization do have the power to make change fast, and most importantly, they have connections to Washington, where they have influence."

Address AP Editors

The Rev. Mr. Young addressed some 80 editors attending the Illinois Associated Press Editors Assn. meeting here.

By contrast, Dr. King's aid noted, the civil rights movement has fared much better locally from Southern judges

than from "Mayor Daley's courts."

Judges in the South who gave the SCLC its most significant rulings in years, he said, invariably were Republicans appointed by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower not beholden in any way to Democratic Presidents John F. Kennedy or Lyndon Johnson.

Cites Problems In North

The problems of the civil rights movement are much greater in the North, the Rev.

Mr. Young said, because "you have far more sophisticated and massive power in Northern cities. The amount of power that brought about change in the South is just a drop in the bucket in Chicago. It just doesn't amount to anything."

Furthermore, there is a difference among the Negroes, the Rev. Mr. Young observed.

"In the South, they back up anybody who dares to step forth and lead. In the North, where the sickness of the ghetto has led to a dog-eat-dog existence, it's really cannibalistic. They eat up their leaders. They've been sold out so often they cut you up."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

52

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES
CHICAGO, ILL.

9-25-66

Date: 9-25-66
Edition: FOUR STAR
Author: BURNELL HEINECKE
Editor: EMMETT DANDY
Title: DEM. GOV. ILL.
MOVEMENT S.C.L.C.
RM.
Character:
or 157-1261
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

UNDER INVESTIGATION

55 OCT 15 1966

NOT RECORDED

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'Carpetbaggers' Hit on Riots

By PERCY WOOD

What Chicago needs most is racial harmony, which means that Negro leaders who really love the city should come forward and get rid of "carpetbaggers" who court violence, a veteran attorney said yesterday.

George S. Lavin, Russian-born and brought to this country at age 15, has practiced law here for more than 50 years. In that period he has come to know leaders of the bar and the judiciary, political figures both high and low, prominent Negroes, and a wide cross-section of the citizenry, including those who, like him, are of foreign extraction.

No Finer City

In an interview at his office at 110 S. Dearborn st., Lavin, who is 75, talked about his adopted city—"there is no finer in the world"—its needs, its political and legal talent, and the decades he has spent in the courts, 17 years as a prosecutor.

He is most perturbed over the racial situation, not only by the Negro marchers, who he believes are incited by people who do not live here, but also by actions of whites who taunt the marchers.

"I don't believe," he said, "that the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., or anyone else should come in from Atlanta or else-

where to actively lead a movement for the betterment of the colored people of Chicago. I think that Chicago has a sufficient number of able, educated and enlightened Negro residents who can and would lead their less fortunate brethren to a better life.

"I believe many Chicagoans, both colored and white, resent outsiders' interference. In my opinion, the Rev. Dr. King and his associates, in spite of their good intentions and their worthy accomplishments in the south, have become professional agitators."

Attitude About Negroes

But Lavin made plain that he would have no objections to having responsible Negroes, who would keep their property in good condition, as his neighbors.

Lavin didn't have an easy time of it by himself when he was growing up. Born in Janova, near Pinsk, Russia, in 1890, he was brought to Chicago in September, 1905, and his first impression of the city was anything but reassuring. It was a cloudy, foggy day, there was smoke everywhere, and he thought, "Am I where there is never any sun?"

His father, who had preceded the rest of the family here, was a broom peddler, making \$5 or \$6 a week, and the Lavins

moved into a four-room, stove-heated apartment at 127 Cramer st., near Maxwell and Jefferson streets, in the heart of what was then the Jewish ghetto. Nearby were colonies of Irish, Greeks, and Poles, and the Jewish boys often had to fight them — "with our fists, not with Molotov cocktails, knives, bricks, or clubs."

Once he had a work permit, then necessary for those under 16, Lavin went to work in a tailor shop but was advised by a physician that if he kept on he probably would contract tuberculosis. So he became a "bundle boy" at the old Fair store, delivering packages by horse and wagon all over the city. He got thru grammar school in a hurry — but had trouble with spelling and still does — had two years in High school and finally got his law degree at Chicago-Kent College of Law in 1914.

Then followed years as a poorly paid law clerk, five years as an assistant state's attorney, followed by eight as an assistant attorney general of Illinois. Lavin was and is a Republican.

Looks at Today's Leaders

Today's leaders? Well, Lavin thinks Mayor Daley is making a good mayor "generally speaking." And he much admires Ald. Jack I. Sperling [50th], a possible contender for the Republican nomination for mayor next year. He also thinks a bright future lies ahead for Charles H. Percy, the G. O. P. nominee for senator; Sheriff Richard B. Ogilvie, nominee for president of the county board, as well as a Democrat, George Dunne, 42d ward Democratic committeeman and chairman of the county board's finance committee.

Chicago has been good to him, Lavin said. He isn't a rich man but "reasonably well off." He has paid two recent visits to his old homeland, Russia.

"I would rather live in a rat-infested cellar in Chicago than in Russia," he said. "I am not a communist or a socialist."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

16

CHICAGO SUN
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CHICAGO, I

9-25-66

Date:
Edition: CITY TWO
Author: PERCY WOOD
Editor:
Title: W.D. MA
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Character: 105-1
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46 OCT 11 1966

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Rights Case To be Heard By O'Brien

Circuit Judge Donald J. O'Brien was named Friday to hear the city's suit for a permanent injunction restricting civil rights marches here.

Judge Cornelius J. Harrington, who issued a temporary injunction banning marches Aug. 19, named O'Brien after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and six other civil rights leaders said they didn't feel they could get a fair trial before Harrington.

Leo Holt, attorney for the civil rights leaders, charged that Harrington is prejudiced and asked for a change of venue.

O'Brien is a former Illinois Senate minority leader and Democratic committeeman of the city's 14th Ward.

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Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
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Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO DA
CHICAGO,
9-24-66

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Edition:

Author: RED ST

Editor:

Title: ROY M

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OCT 11 1966

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Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

THE GREENVILLE NEWS, GREENVILLE, S. C.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1965

SAYS KING ENEMY OF NEGRO Negro Who Was FBI Undercover Agent Tell of Communist Danger

"Communists are determined, vicious enemies within who are betraying us and our country to enemies without," Julia Brown, a Negro who served nine years as an FBI undercover agent in Cleveland, Ohio, told more than 400 persons who gathered at Greenville Memorial Auditorium last night to hear her speak under the auspices of TACT (Truth About Civil Turmoil).

She recounted her recruitment "because I was deceived," her attempt to leave the party and then her return to Communism at the request of the FBI.

NO MIDDLE ROAD

"There is no middle of the road in the fight against communism," she declared. "You are either actively against or you are aiding it. It won't go away by ignoring it. Communism is too firmly entrenched. It is threatening our land, our loved ones, our liberty... don't let them take it from us," she concluded her story.

But it was in the 45-minute question and answer period, that followed her story of communism as her experiences while working with them as a spy for the FBI, that she used her heaviest artillery.

Asked if Martin Luther King was a Communist, she pointed out that to say so would make her liable to a million dollar suit. "But I'll tell you this, Martin Luther King is the biggest enemy the Negro has in America. He doesn't need to be a Communist when he is aiding the Communist party. I know he attended a Communist training school when I was attending it (at the request of the FBI)."

And she predicted that the next election would see a Communist party presidential ticket with Martin Luther King up for vice president. After castigating King further in strong terms, she got in some heavy artillery on the weakened Supreme Court who freed those found guilty in the lower courts under the Smith Act.

The best way for a Negro to serve his race is for patriotic American Negroes to get together and organize an anti-Communist movement that is dedicated to civil rights," she told another questioner of her own race.

PROMISE 'PIE IN SKY'

Answering the question of how some Negroes are taken in by the civil rights movement, which she described as heavily infiltrated by Communists, she told her audience, "They promise you pie in the sky." And continuing her diatribe against King, she added, "I'm Negro and proud of my race. I was born in

Atlanta and the only thing I hate about it is that King is from there, too."

Another questioner asked how do the Communists plan to seize this country and she made it plain that it would be "through this phony civil rights movement, using the civil rights question and the Negroes as propaganda."

During her story of her life as an FBI agent she recounted how she had heard Communist leaders several years ago lay their plans for "revolution in the South." When her superior in Cleveland was arrested under the Smith Act "for advocating the violent overthrow of our government," she was sent to the offices to "clean out the civil rights records." Thus she was able to turn these records over to the FBI for their study, while she had them in possession.

Describing her thoughts of "becoming a heroine" and going to the FBI and telling them about Communism in Cleveland, she learned with surprise "that they knew all about it, they had files on it, they even had a file on me." Weeks later they came to her and asked her to return to the party and report back to the FBI on their activities.

"Don't ever sell your FBI short," she told her audience which rang with applause at the mention of J. Edgar Hoover's name. "They stand staunchly between you and the Communists."

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PAGE #4,
RICHLAND BEACON-NEWS
RAYVILLE, LA.

Date: 9/24/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

Character: IS

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Classification: 105-

Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

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46 OCT 11 1966

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Mrs. Brown left the FBI in 1960, but two years later she testified before the House Committee on un-American Activities, identifying more than 120 party members, her former associates.

Speaking especially to the members of her race, who made up approximately half of the audience, she told them the "Communists will use lies and deceit to lure you into the party . . . but they practice discrimination . . . they do not seek to elevate you . . . but to use you."

INTRODUCED BY NORWOOD

Mrs. Brown was introduced by John W. Norwood, an active member in the John Birch Society, and she had nothing but good to say about the Birch Society, disclaiming statements that they are anti-Negro and telling of the scholarships they offer to worthy Negro students.

"Mrs. Brown believes as you and I do," Mr. Norwood declared. "She believes that the Communist conspiracy bodes no good for you or me or the rest of the world. But she is different from us . . . She has decided to do something about it. I want to introduce to you, an American patriot."

THE RAYVILLE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King May Ask Shop Center Boycott

By Burleigh Hines

Negro shoppers will be urged to boycott the W. 63d St. and S. Halsted shopping area if the Department of Urban Renewal goes ahead with its plans in the neighborhood.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King said Thursday night in a rally that he plans to meet with Lewis Hill, renewal commissioner, Tuesday to talk about the project.

A homeowners group, composed mostly of Negroes, has

sued to cut the size of a planned renewal project in half, contending that as now envisioned it would destroy sound homes simply to provide parking space for commercial interests.

DR. KING and members of the homeowners group met Thursday with the Englewood Businessmen's Assn. The meeting was fruitless, Dr. King indicated.

"What we've got to say to these people is: 'If you respect my dollar, you must respect

my person.'" Dr. King said as about 600 persons applauded. The rally was held in the Provident Baptist Church, 858 W. 62d St.

"If they don't respect us," continued Dr. King, "then we will have to withdraw our dollars until they do."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11

CHICAGO DAILY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 7/1/66
Edition: RED DART
Author:
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

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King Blames Negroes In Part for Injustices

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP)—
 Some of the blame for what he
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 injustices in the United States
 was put on the Negro's own
 doorstep by Dr. Martin Luther
 King Jr. last night.

Negroes who have achieved a
 "degree of economic and educa-
 tional freedom so easily forget"
 what life was like for them at
 one time, and still is for poorer
 Negroes, Dr. King said.

With the predominantly Negro
 audience of 2,000 applauding
 loudly, Dr. King said white
 segregationists and the Ku Klux
 Klan are not the only ones
 holding up further strides by the
 Negro.

"There are the Negro politi-
 cians who are more concerned
 about self-aggrandizement than
 the people they serve," Dr.
 King said.

The cheers grew louder as he
 also blamed "some Negro
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 their automobiles than with
 their peoples."

Dr. King, chairman of the
 Southern Christian Leadership
 Conference, spoke at a public
 meeting of the United Pres-
 byterian Church's commission
 on religion and race. Many in the
 audience were Negro college
 students.

"Whites who believe more in
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 white politicians more con-
 cerned about their political
 machines than justice" also
 were criticized by King.

He said the Ku Klux Klan and
 the "Klan without a hood—the
 John Birch Society" are only the
 "obvious culprits" fighting the
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"There are the Negro politicians who are more concerned about self-aggrandizement than the people they serve," Dr. King said.

The cheers grew louder as he also blamed "some Negro ministers more concerned by the size of the wheel base on their automobiles than with their peoples."

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"Whites who believe more in order than in justice and some white politicians more concerned about their political machines than justice" also were criticized by King.

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 184 SEP 27 1966

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SEP 22 1966

Power Cry Signals 'Failure'

CHARLOTTE, N.C. Sept. 22 (UPI) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said last night the "misguided" cry of Black Power is caused by the failure of white power to "deliver the promise of America."

"Maybe the need in America is not white power or black power but 'striped power' where black and white work together," Dr. King said.

"We are bound together whether we like it or not," he said.

"Our summer of riots are caused by a nation's winters of delay."

Dr. King attacked poverty as the basis for the frustrations leading to violence and increasing cries for black power, winning his most enthusiastic ovation with the charge that "too many forces in our nation are more concerned about winning the war in Viet Nam than right here."

He spoke to an audience of 4700 Negroes and whites at Johnson C. Smith University, the highlight of a three-day meeting of the Commission of Race and Religion of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., a church with 3.3 million members, most of them white.

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Mr. Hoover

Racial matters
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The Washington Post and Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Washington Evening Star

New York Daily News

New York Herald Tribune

New York Post

The New York Times

New York World Journal

New York World

Journal Tribune

The Baltimore Sun

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World

Date *9/22/66*

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SEP 27 1966

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UPI-13

(RACIAL)

GRENADA, MISS.--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. ARRIVES TODAY TO LEAD A RALLY AND MARCH IN THIS TENSE NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI TOWN WHERE WHITE ADULTS ATTACKED NEGRO CHILDREN WHO HAD DESEGREGATED PREVIOUSLY ALL-WHITE SCHOOLS.

AUTHORITIES PROMISED TO KEEP THE PEACE AND PREVENT "EVEN THE SLIGHTEST OF INCIDENTS." GOV. PAUL JOHNSON SAID VIOLENCE COULD ONLY REVIVE THE "VICIOUS" CIVIL RIGHTS BILL NOW FALTERING IN CONGRESS.

KING WAS EXPECTED TO FLY FROM ATLANTA TO MEMPHIS AT ABOUT 5 P.M. EDT AND DRIVE TO GRENADA. THE REV. ANDREW YOUNG OF KING'S SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE SAID KING PLANNED TO REMAIN HERE THROUGH TUESDAY.

JOAN BAEZ, THE FOLKSINGER, LED A QUIET DEMONSTRATION OF 235 PERSONS SUNDAY IN CONFEDERATE SQUARE WHILE A SMALL, QUIET WHITE AUDIENCE WATCHED. SHE SAID SHE WOULD WALK HAND-IN-HAND TO SCHOOL WITH NEGRO CHILDREN TODAY.

-0-

DAYTON, OHIO--STOKELY CARMICHAEL, MILITANT LEADER OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC) SUNDAY ASKED FOR A "WHOLE ARM" OF ARROGANT BLACK MEN TO BATTLE AN "UNCIVILIZED" WHITE SOCIETY.

THE FIERY CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER WAS EXPECTED TO REPEAT HIS CONDEMNATION OF WHITES AND WHITE SOCIETY IN A SPEECH AT NEARBY WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY TODAY. CARMICHAEL USED THE SAME THEME SATURDAY AT COLUMBUS.

"I'M A BLACK, ARROGANT MAN," CARMICHAEL TOLD A CHEERING AUDIENCE OF 200 PERSONS HERE, "AND I'M HERE TO TELL YOU THAT WHITE SOCIETY IS UNCIVILIZED."

CARMICHAEL ADVOCATED A "BLACK POLICE CORPS, RESPONSIBLE NOT TO THE MAYOR BUT TO THE NEGRO COMMUNITY."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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King to Open Store Drive In Chicago ^{AB}

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. unveiled the economic phase of the Chicago Freedom Movement tonight, announcing plans for "no buying" campaigns and the organization of Negro employees in downtown stores.

"I'm going to march straight up Michigan Avenue and straight up State Street and organize every store in this city," King said at a rally attended by 500 persons at a South Side church.

Both streets house the majority of the city's major stores and clothiers.

King said pickets would be stationed Saturday at Saks Fifth Avenue, a fashionable women's shop on Michigan Avenue.

The Rev. James Bevel, a King aide, said Negro and white civil rights workers would enter the store and try on clothes without making purchases.

King said these tactics would be part of the economic campaign designed to improve wages of Negro employees he organizes and who work in many downtown stores, and to make more jobs available to Negroes.

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 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Washington Evening Star _____
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 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 New York World Journal _____
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 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

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 184 SEP 27 1966

Date _____

100-1066

DR. KING STUDIES ATLANTA COURSE

Considers Staging Massive Nonviolent Movement

By ROY REED

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Sept. 12—Non violent followers of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. struggled today for a foothold of influence in an Atlanta neighborhood that has been shaken by rioting the last two nights.

Dr. King, returning to his headquarters here after a speaking tour, met with his staff throughout the day, trying to decide whether to stage a massive nonviolent movement in Atlanta.

His chief staff aides favored such a movement, but at least one major Negro leader, a member of the board of Dr. King's organization, opposed it.

Some of Dr. King's lieutenants have urged large marches and demonstrations to curb Negro rioting and to force concessions from the white community.

Negroes are concerned about what they call "police brutality" — a charge that is hotly denied by the moderate officials of this generally progressive city—and about Negro poverty and poor housing.

At least four staff workers of Dr. King's Southern Christ Leadership Conference continue work today that they began tentatively yesterday in the latest riot area, counseling non-violence among leaders of tough young Negro groups.

The leadership conference workers competed with workers of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the chief advocate of "black power" who also has been active in Atlanta.

Dr. King and a core committee today that he was urging a massive campaign of non-violence in Atlanta.

He was promptly contradicted by the Rev. Samuel W. Williams, chairman of the Atlanta chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Dr. King said he was not sure whether he was being misled by white men.

He said he was not sure whether he was being misled by white men.

Blame on Mayor

Mr. Ricks shouted that Mayor Allen was responsible for killing Negroes.

"Mayor Allen is the top gun in Atlanta," he said, to the cheers of the angry young Negroes.

"Mayor Allen is nothing but a George Wallace, and we've got to stop that cracker before every one of us is dead," he declared.

He spoke at an open mass meeting in the plush Fort Street Methodist Church. The meeting had been called by leadership conference workers. To their disappointment, most of the 200 persons who attended it were well-dressed, middle-class adults.

Ben Clark, a young leadership conference staff member, went into the street and brought in about 20 young Negroes. They listened impatiently to most of the speakers, but responded enthusiastically to Mr. Ricks, one of several student committee leaders who turned up.

The youths showed the real measure of their impatience when they walked out, led by student committee workers, during the singing of the final song, "We Shall Overcome." In the civil rights movement, that is equivalent to walking out of a church service during the benediction.

"We're going to fight with whatever we've got," one youth said later when Mr. Clark urged nonviolence.

Mr. Clark replied, "You're talking about bottles, not Gatling guns." The police have all the guns, he said.

Another youth said, "Let's use what we've got—gasoline, bottles . . ."

Violence began again about 7 P.M. Homemade fire bombs were thrown at several businesses. When the police moved in, they were greeted with a hail of bottles and bricks. An occasional gunshot was heard. Angry crowds gathered on the streets.

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Washington Evening Star _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times *P. 2*
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____

100-1-1676-A

NOT FOR RELEASE

SEP 13 1968

DR. KING FEARFUL FOR RIGHTS BILL

Doubts Passage Because of 'Split in Protest Movement'

By ROBERT E. DALLOS

Special to The New York Times

MONTCLAIR, N.J., Sept. 11 — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said here today that he did not expect Congress to pass a civil rights bill this year because of a division within the civil rights movement.

In the past, Dr. King said, a united front among civil rights groups had had enough influence in Congress to gain passage of such measures.

"I am pessimistic. I don't feel we'll get it through this year," the Negro leader said. "They feel we are split up. We can't say to Congress anymore: 'You've got to pass this bill.'"

Dr. King made his remarks before about 3,000 persons at the Montclair High School. Earlier in the day he preached the sermon at the United Baptist Church. Both functions were held to commemorate the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Deval Converse Rice, pastor of the church.

In his speech Dr. King also put new emphasis on his stand against violence by the civil rights movement.

"I still believe in nonviolence," he said, "and no one is going to turn me around on that point. If every Negro in the United States turns to violence, I am going to stand up and be the only voice to say that it is wrong."

Nonviolence Stressed

"We have made too much progress by nonviolent means that we have to turn to violence now," he stressed.

In his talk, Dr. King declined to assess the role of Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, who was arrested in last week's riots in Atlanta.

"I would not want to pass on that," he said. "The matter is in the courts and under our system of justice a man is innocent until proven guilty."

Mr. Carmichael is in the Atlanta jail awaiting grand jury action for possible indictment on a misdemeanor charge of inciting a riot in Atlanta last Tuesday.

However, Dr. King did say he felt Mr. Carmichael's bid for the misdemeanor charge was set too high. Originally, the young Negro advocate of "black power" had been held in \$11,000 bail, but this was reduced to \$10,000.

Dr. King said he had been away from Atlanta, where he lives, for several days and was unable to weigh the reported resentment by the Negro community there against the Student Nonviolent Committee.

"While they are as disgusted with slums as much anyone else," he said. "They do not want violence, tear gas or camp occupied by police in their community. They feel this [S.N.C.C.'s involvement] might lead to these conditions."

*B. J. [unclear]
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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
✓ The New York Times *p. 5* _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

✓ Date *9-12-66*

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184 SEP 27 1966

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RALPH Mc GILL

Dr. King And Chicago

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. apparently has won a victory in Chicago. It is tenuous. It is not complete.



He may well be pushed into difficulties. But Dr. King has achieved a decision which may be a pivot point in the evolution of all that is wrapped in the package of protests. He

has, it appears, made his organization into a political one with general support from the Negro middle class, usually inactive, and from the poor who have found that the activist groups are unproductive.

If this conclusion is correct it is of major importance to political leadership in American cities. Riots, protests and tensions of "black power" radical

from the real estate boards and the city government of Chicago concerning the actions of some of its social service agencies. These agreements may be violated. They may be carried out in a foot-dragging manner. But they have been made.

New Dilemma

What Dr. King has done is to confront Mayor Richard Daley politically with a new situation and a new dilemma. It cannot be said that Mayor Daley is in any better position. But the Mayor is a sensible man. He has done, over-all, a good job with the Negro community of his city. But he increasingly

One may say that it was Mayor Daley's skill, his political abilities, and his previous efforts to create some housing improvements that had delayed "revolution" in his city. Negro ward and district leaders were a part of the organization.

If Mayor Daley can now help Dr. King maintain, and improve, the concessions made, and if he can persuade enough of the leadership in the wards populated by peoples of European descent — Poles, Italians, Czechs and Baltics — that their best interests lie in working with him and Dr. King, the organization will be stronger. This will not be easy. There are those who doubt it can be done. But Mayor Daley, if he is not too weary of the great game of politics, should be able to bring it off. Politics is the art of the possible.

Obnoxious Help

Dr. King would have failed miserably in his protests had it not been for the obnoxious help given him by white extremists. The spectacle of Rockwell's Nazis shouting anti-Negro and anti-Jewish insults at the demonstrators did not assist Dr. King's detractors. The presence there of the States Rights Party members was equally as helpful. It proved the Nazi or Klan types that led the violence against the demonstrators.

But it was Dr. King who profited most. He was able to say that his peaceful-purpose marches revealed existing hate and violence rather stirred it up. Members of the lower and upper middle income groups of Negroes committed themselves to him. So did the hopeful slum residents who have not been taken in by the anti-white programs of SNCC and CORE.

Dr. King's organization also profits by actions of Stokely Carmichael's "Snick" group, no longer one of students but officially one of anti-white hatred and of policies deliberately conceived to create violence. But the slum injustices that enable the Carmichaels to get attention cannot be neglected.

Dr. King now has been able to turn the civil rights movement in Chicago into a political one. This leaves SNCC and CORE, which are no longer civil rights organizations, as fringe extremist groups. Only failure of cities and their real estate groups can bring them into contention for power.

In conclusion one wonders why the real estate groups and other agencies do not make their concessions ahead of the protests.

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Miss Gandy _____

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 9-10-66

Edition: Morning

By: Ralph McGill
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Character: SM-C

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

☒ Being Investigated

BUfile 100-1066

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NOT RECORDED
184 SEP 27 1966

70 SEP 28 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Democrats Expected To Affirm Rights Deal

By Charles B. Cleveland

The Democratic state platform to be adopted Friday night is expected to affirm the agreement between Mayor Richard J. Daley and Dr. Martin Luther King favoring open occupancy legislation.

The last party platform pledged the party to support of open occupancy legislation along with a number of other civil rights issues.

But the new platform, being hammered out during the day, will toughen up the mild language of the past.

THIS IS a clear gamble that the party can convince voters in all-white neighborhoods that the King-Daley summit conference agreement is palatable.

Violence accompanying the marches into Gage Park and other areas with heavy Democratic voting strength has brought predictions of a sizeable revolt.

Democrats take the view, however, that Mayor Daley will get credit for bringing civil rights "from the streets to the conference table".

Moreover, while the Democrats don't write off any voters, they figure the summer's events are past history and watering down the civil rights stand wouldn't bring diehards back anyway.

ADDITIONALLY, the pledge to support open occupancy by Mayor Daley was in general terms that some precinct captains believe can be sold to voters, if they will listen.

U.S. Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.), embattled on the issue, is taking that tack in discussing the federal legislation pending

before the U.S. Senate.

The King-Daley agreement centered on strengthening a 3-year-old city ordinance specifically aimed at ending segregation practices by real estate brokers and on utilizing existing city agencies.

It also calls for the city to "continue its consistent support of fair housing legislation at the state level and urge the adoption of such legislation at the 1967 session of the state Legislature."

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5

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Date: 9/9/66
Edition: EDITION
Author: CHARLES B. CLEVELAND
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title: DEM. CGO, ILL.
DOM MOVEMENT SCL
PARK AREA PACIFICA
Character: MATTERS

or 157-121

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

UNDER INVESTIGATION

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NOT RECORDED
184 SEP 27 1966

SEP 28 1966

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Behind the Scenes Berry Calls the Shots

King's on Top in Power Struggle

BY ROBERT JACKSON

A POWERFUL STRUGGLE is going on among the civil rights leaders in Chicago. However, the conclusion of the fight is foregone: Martin Luther King will overcome.

King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, is directing the Chicago Freedom movement with the help of Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban league.

A News Analysis

Under the leadership of King is Albert A. Raby, convener of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations [C. C. C. O.]; the Rev. James Bevel, director of the S. C. L. C.'s direct action program, and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, head of S. C. L. C.'s "Operation Breadbasket" campaign, a program to employ more Negroes in industry.

The rebel groups opposing King are Chicago C. O. R. E., headed by Robert Lucas; The West Side Organization, led by Chester Robinson; the Oakland Committee for Community Improvement, [its executive director is Frank Ditto, now serving 6 months in jail for violating an injunction limiting civil rights marches in Chicago]; the Student Nonviolent Coordinating committee [S. N. I. C. K.] led by Monroe Sharp, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, headed locally by the Rev. Carl Fuqua.

BEVEL AND JACKSON, staff members of S. C. L. C., have no desire to fight King for leadership of the Chicago Freedom movement.

But the man behind the scenes, who has been directing the movement from his office at 4500 Michigan av., is Edwin [Bill] Perry of the Urban league.

Had it not been for Berry, the agreement between the rights movement and the city would never have come about. He knows the Chicago race situation better than any

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CHICAGO AMERIC
CHICAGO, ILLIN

Date: 5-1-68 3 STAR FINA
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Author: LLOYD WENDT
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When it comes to the actual planning of demonstrations, tho, no one can match Bevel. Altho Bevel and Jackson are in the militant wing of the S. C. L. C., both stay in their places.

BEFORE KING CAME to Chicago, Raby was about to be buried. His name had become almost forgotten.

Altho Raby is considered the No. 2 man in the movement

behind King, he actually is running neck-and-neck with Al Pitcher, a professor at the University of Chicago divinity school for third place behind King and Berry.

Pitcher, adviser to Raby, is asked to sit in on all high level meetings. However, Raby stays in the limelight because of his name, his knowledge of the Chicago public schools, and because he was one of the men who asked King to come to Chicago.

Lucas, Ditto, Robinson, and Fuqua are trying to take King's place as leader of the civil rights movement in Chicago. None of them will ever do it.

All of them are angry with King, who came here and cut them out.

When he arrived in Chicago, King promised to throw his support behind them. Instead, he took support away from them. Many of their followers and contributors to their organizations swung behind King instead.

THE REBEL GROUPS also are angry with King because they were not invited to take part in the recent civil rights "summit meeting" with Mayor Daley and civic officials.

In an attempt to recoup their failing fortunes, the rebel groups—except the N. A. A. C. P.—have embraced "Black Power" philosophy.

So far, the strategy has failed. Because King has spoken out against "black power," the level-headed people in the civil rights movement have not been attracted.

W. E. B. DUBOIS H. P. ROBINSON THE MARCH 1941
YOUNG, A. A. A. C. P. H. P. ROBINSON THE MARCH 1941
YOUNG, A. A. A. C. P. H. P. ROBINSON THE MARCH 1941

C. O. R. E., chronically under-financed, isn't any problem either. One observer said, "If Lucas were to lead 10 people in a march and they all got arrested, C. O. R. E. couldn't bail them out."

LAST SUNDAY'S MARCH into Cicero by C. O. R. E. proved a good example of the group's strength, or lack of it. Only about 200 persons took part in the march, in spite of all the fanfare.

S. N. I. C. K. has never been really strong in Chicago. Most of their strength is in the north. Since Lawrence Landry left the organization, its Chicago base has fallen apart.

The N. A. A. C. P. has never been strong here even tho it is an old and respected body. Its main function has been to provide legal assistance to various groups.

If King were to throw his support behind these rebel groups, they might again be in the limelight. But as long as Berry is in the driver's seat, King won't



Raby



Bevel



Jackson



BERRY



KING

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Daley Backs King Slum Repair Plan

Mayor Daley gave his support Wednesday to a plan originated by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. for rehabilitation of buildings in slum neighborhoods.

"Anything that anyone can do to be helpful in providing better housing for the people of Chicago, we'll support," the mayor said.

He was asked about Dr. King's application for a \$4,000,000 federal mortgage commitment to buy and fix

up apartment buildings in the Lawndale, East Garfield Park and North Kenwood-Oakland neighborhoods. Details of the proposal made to the Department of Housing and Urban Development were disclosed by The Sun-Times last week.

"We've been doing rehabilitation under the Chicago Dwellings Assn. and the Chicago Housing Authority," Daley said. "The more we can get interested in this field the better off we'll be."

HUD recently committed \$3,000,000 to CDA, the city's agency for middle-income housing.

Dr. King was joined in the application by the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations and two not-for-profit groups, the Community Renewal Foundation and the Foundation for Co-operative Housing.

Under the plan, the Community Renewal Foundation would buy and rehabilitate buildings and turn them over to the tenants who would own them under a co-operative arrangement.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO SUN TIMES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 9-22-66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: FOUR STAR

EMMETT DEDMON

Character:

or 157-1000

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

CHICAGO

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184 SEP 22 1966

54 SEP 26 1966

filed 9/26/66

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Mr. Tolson
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King Condemns Rioting Here And Its Causes

Martin Luther King Jr., who left Atlanta Tuesday and flew to Chicago, issued this statement through his office:

"The riot in Atlanta followed the tragic and futile pattern of violence which has loomed over so many of our nation's cities. A riot can be justified neither on moral or practical grounds, however just the grievances of the rioters.

"It is still my firm conviction that a riot is socially destructive and self-defeating. On the other hand, while condemning riots it is just as important to condemn the conditions which bring riots into being."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Date: 9-8-66
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
Racial Disturbance
Capitol and Ormond
Streets, Atlanta, Ga.
9-8-66, RM.

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

BUfile 100-439190

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NOT RECORDED
184 SEP 22 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King A'Q, Washed Up --Powell

By William J. Eaton
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) Wednesday said the traditional civil rights leaders are all washed up as far as the majority of U.S. Negroes are concerned.

Powell issued his judgment in announcing plans for a national conference on black power ct. 15-16 in Washington.

He said the meeting of 500 50 1,000 Negroes—all whites will be excluded—will develop plans to stir more Negro political involvement and boycotts.

POWELL, reporting on Saturday's one-day planning session attended by 169 Negroes representing 75 groups, said it produced a new definition of black power.

This phrase was defined as "the means for black people to make changes in society to achieve self-determination, self-respect and self-defense."

THE congressman said leaders of civil rights groups, referring by implication to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and Roy Wilkins, were finished.

"The civil rights movement is dead," Powell said. "It died in its incipency.

... "It was fighting for something the vast majority of black people could not benefit from."

"Civil rights laws do not at

fect lower class black people in the South and have little effect in the North." Powell told newsmen.

Asked if he hoped for immediate approval of the House-passed 1966 civil rights bill on

open housing, Powell replied: "Nah, it doesn't matter to me at all, personally."

POWELL, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, said young Negroes no longer had respect for Dr. King, Wilkins and their colleagues.

A new emphasis on black power, including efforts to elect more Negro congressmen and local officials, is required, Powell said.

"The white community respects only one thing—power. This we must acquire," he said.

Powell also disclosed that he carries a gun — a .38-caliber revolver—for self-defense. He said the Saturday conference rejected "unconditional nonviolence" and strongly endorsed "self-defense tactics" to help Negroes achieve dignity.

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Miss Gandy.....

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 9-22-66
Edition: RED STREAK
Author:
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
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184 SEP 22 1966

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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SEP 23 1966

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Dr. King's Plan for Slums

THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S movement has been criticized for protesting conditions without offering ways of improving them. This objection will be overcome if the federal government approves Dr. King's request for 4 million dollars to rehabilitate slum housing in three Chicago neighborhoods.

Under the plan, 400 apartment units would be renovated in Lawndale, East Garfield Park, and North Kenwood-Oakland. The structures would be improved by the Community Renewal foundation, a nonprofit, church-sponsored housing group, then turned over to tenants for cooperative ownership.

A policy-making committee would consist of members of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership conference, the Coordinating Council of Community organizations, the Foundation for Cooperative housing, and local organizations in the communities being treated.

Funds have been requested under a section of the federal housing act known as 221-D-3, which provides long term loans at low interest rates, and from the new rent supplement program, which provides money for new, renovated or leased housing.

Dr. King's proposal is similar to the rehabilitation plan announced this spring by Mayor Daley and Robert C. Weaver, secretary of the federal department of housing and urban development, in which 3 million dollars has been allocated to the Chicago Dwellings association, a city agency, to upgrade 500 apartments.

There has been speculation that the King proposal will gather dust because Daley and the appropriate city agencies were not consulted. We hope that won't happen. The possibilities it opens up are too important to be shut down because of bruised feelings.

The city has made an admirable start, but it needs all the help it can get in the fight against blight. The more religious and civic agencies become engaged in it, the quicker the city will mend.

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CHICAGO SUNDAY
 AMERICAN
 CHICAGO, ILL.

Date: 9-4-66
 Edition: FIVE STAR 1
 Author:
 Editor: LLOYD WENT
 Title:

Character:
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 Classification:
 Submitting Office: CHICAGO
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100-106670-A
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 184 SEP 22 1966

57 SEP 23 1966

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CBS Plans Documentary on Cicero

By Dean Gysel

CBS News correspondent Mike Wallace is preparing a documentary on this summer's civil rights struggle — using Cicero as a microcosm.



The program will be aired at 9 p.m. Tuesday, Sept. 27. This is the

former CBS Reports time slot. This hour still is reserved for news but will be given another name.

Wallace interviewed the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Thursday in the Warren Av. Congregational Church here. The interview lasted half an hour, but only 8 to 10 minutes will be used.

Wallace also interviewed Stokely Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York, and Dan Watts, editor of New York City's militant Liberator.

THE DOCUMENTARY

will try "to assess where the black man and white man are at the end of the summer," said Wallace.

It won't be a news show. "The trouble is that so much already has been said and I want it to be different."

Wallace said the program will contain about a 15-minute profile of Cicero, including comments from children and residents, all of whom expressed fear of the Negro for social or economic reasons.

He added that the town still

suffers from an inferiority complex dating back to Al Capone. This complex is accentuated by the town's new reputation for race prejudice.

During the interview, Dr. King said that "Cicero is the Selma of the North," the symbol of hard-core resistance to Negroes. "We've got to have a confrontation to win. We won in Selma and we're going to win here."

WALLACE said he was "stunned by the deep-rooted hatred of the Negro," not only in Cicero but also in other cities of the North.

His report deals only with race strife in the North.

Wallace said that wherever he has gone there is a "consensus that the white community, including many liberals, is getting bored with and a little mad at the Negro" because of the relentless demonstrations.

While the white backlash did not materialize in the election of 1964 as was predicted, Wallace said a backlash now seems definite.

"Whether it is votes or verbal, white backlash is a very palpable thing," he said.

WHILE covering Ronald Reagan's gubernatorial primary campaign in California, Wallace noted "veiled threats about getting people off welfare and ending crime in the streets. As soon as these were mentioned, everybody got up. . . ."

BESIDES the civil rights re-

port, Wallace is working on two other projects: A special on the American homosexual, slated for January, and a documentary on "Who Pays for Politics?" in which Charles Percy and Sen. Paul Douglas are featured.

This will be a primer on where campaign money comes from and how it is spent. Wal-

lace said the Douglas-Percy Senate race illustrates the involvement of labor unions and corporations in politics.

NOTES: NBC's 3½-hour report on organized crime last week drew an over-all 29-per cent share of the television audience, according to the American Research Bureau. ARB estimated an audience of 35,000,000; it even beat Batman.

ARB also gave WBKB-TV's musical, "Illinois Sings," a 43-per cent rating Tuesday night. That is translated to 1,325,000 viewers. . . . WFMT-FM radio begins a year-long series of "Music in Chicago" at 1 p.m. Sunday. The opener features the Chicago Symphony Orchestra with conductor Irwin Hoffman and pianist Hans Richter-Haser.

ABC broadcasts "Storm Signal," a documentary filmed in the home of a drug-addict couple, at 10 p.m. Tuesday. The TV crew spent four months with the Bronx couple and their 3-year-old son. . . . CBS Presents "Feedback: Marriage — A Game for Kids?" a report on teen marriages at 9 p.m. Tuesday.

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CHICAGO DAILY
CHICAGO, ILLIN

Date: 9-27-66
Edition: RED STREAK
Author: DEAN GYSEL
Editor: ROY M. FISH
Title: CBS PLANS DOCUMENTARY ON CICERO
Character: 157-120
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Classification: CHICAGO
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MIKE WALLACE



THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Prevails Over Cry Of Black Power

A rally of the Chicago Freedom Movement was interrupted by cries of "black power" Wednesday night while Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was speaking. But, before the meeting had ended, Dr. King won over the majority of the audience to his more moderate views.

The head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference halted his address to the 1,800 persons who filled the Liberty Baptist Church, 4901 S. South Park, and called out to the dissidents in the back of the church:

"I hear somebody back there calling 'black power.' Let the man come to the platform and address the meeting. . . . This is a democratic meeting."

Monte Sharp, Chicago

area director for the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee, stepped forward:

"We say you don't deal with (Mayor) Daley because his power lies in economic strength and you can't beat that. What you have to do is get rid of that man," Sharp began.

"Oh, it's all right to have the tramp, tramp, tramp of feet going through white areas," he went on with obvious reference to a "tramp, tramp, tramp" Dr. King alludes to, "but you ought to tramp through the black man's neighborhoods, too."

As Sharp spoke he received scattered applause. He was challenged by the leaders at

the rally.

"Black power," Sharp said, "means you tell the man to get out, not that he must hire some more Negroes or sell better merchandise. . . . Before we get to Gage Park we want to stand on our own corner and call it our own."

Biblical Allusion

Sharp stepped down and was applauded warmly by a handful of supporters.

The Dr. King returned to the podium and began a 17-minute oration which may have been the most impassioned of any he has delivered since coming to Chicago.

He thanked Sharp for his views but said he never would debate with him anywhere, and explained why with a Biblical allusion.

"Whenever Pharaoh wanted to keep the slaves in slavery he kept them fighting among themselves. . . ." he said.

The cry for black power is made, Dr. King said, because the white power structure didn't make important concessions in recent years.

As he reviewed the history of Negro suffering and the harm done by hate, his audience repeated itself repeat-

edly in ecstatic exclamations of approval.

"The Only Power"

"We're one-tenth of the population of this nation. How can we expect to gain power unless we share power. . . . It's absurd to think we can go it alone, the way some people are saying we should. . . . The only power I believe in is human power."

As he spoke, Dr. King bobbed on his toes, waved his arms, and pointed. Perspiration ran down his neck and soaked his shirt collar and then dampened his shirt.

"Tell it! Tell it!" came the cries from the assembly. "Yes, Jesus tell it King! Tell it!"

At one point he smiled and said, "I didn't mean to act like a Baptist preacher."

The Negro in America," he said, "has taken Jeremiah's question mark about suffering and turned it into an exclamation point!"

Everyone, he said, gets discouraged about the slowness of the civil rights movement, including himself.

Not Worrying

"But," he concluded—almost drowned out by the clamor in the church—"I'm not worrying about Chicago. I'm not worrying about the freedom movement. 'Mine eyes have seen the glory of the Lord!'"

Suddenly he was seated and the audience roared. Dr. King sat momentarily, like a man stunned. Then he was nearly jostled from his chair by the congratulatory humming of pastors and members of the audience who could reach him.

He was engulfed by his colleagues — the Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of the SCLC; the Rev. Jesse Jackson, head of Operation Breadbasket; the Rev. James Bevel, head of the Chicago project, and others.

They pulled him to the front of the platform. Dr. King threw his arms high in greeting. The customary closing song of "We Shall Overcome" was sung as if it could never be sung again.

There they stood—Dr. King,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO SUN TIM
CHICAGO, ILLINO

Date: FOUR STAR FBI
Edition: 9-1-66

Author: EMMETT DEDMON
Editor:

Title: MARTIN LUTHER K

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184 SEP 27 1966

file 5/1/66

the Rev. Mr. Jackson, the Rev. Mr. Bevel, the others on the platform — singing their lungs out, bobbing, weaving, rocking with the melody.

It was an enveloping ending to a meeting which started listlessly and continued in dog-days-of-August style until Sharp spoke.

The meeting's major message had been that now the freedom movement was going after economic goals, because, as the Rev. Mr. Young said, "only round one has been won."

Insight and Outlook . . . By Joseph Kraft

King's 'Power of Marching Feet'

CHICAGO—Outbreaks of violence, and the threat of more, have obscured a fundamental new fact of race politics. That fact is that Martin Luther King has made it here in Chicago.

Dr. King has transformed a movement of middle-class Negroes against legalized discrimination in the South into a movement of working-class Negroes against de facto discrimination in the North. It is an extraordinary feat of political organization.

While the full fruits of the achievement are not clear, it is certain that Dr. King and his followers are going to be a force to be reckoned with in big city politics for years to come. The white community, particularly the business community, had better face up to that fact.

The best measure of what has happened in Chicago is provided by the organization of Mayor Richard Daley. It was, indeed, mainly because of the Daley organization that Dr. King made Chicago his northern base. "Mayor Daley," as Dr. King puts it, "has power. He can get things done."

At the outset, the Daley organization took Dr. King in stride. While general protests against such things as the Negro ghetto were blandly set aside, specific complaints against building code violations, slumlords, or uncollected rubbish were acted upon promptly. "Mayor Daley," King says, "went into partnership with me."

In these conditions, Dr. King had little appeal to the great Negro masses on Chicago's West and South Sides. Anything he could do, Mayor Daley could do better.



Kraft

IN THE PAST MONTH, however, that condition has been changed completely by Dr. King's protest marches against the all-white, largely East-European neighborhoods of Chicago.

The protest marches elicited a crazy reaction of frenzied hostility by the whites. Inevitably, white hostility lined up the Negroes behind Dr. King as never before.

This change in public attitude hurts the Daley organization where it lives. On the one hand, there is a serious threat of disaffection by the Negroes who have traditionally provided the organization with its biggest majorities.

Already, Charles Percy, the Republican candidate for the Senate against Paul Douglas, has polls showing him with 20 per cent of the Negro vote as against the 11 per cent he took in 1964 as a candidate for Governor.

On the other hand, there is the threat of disaffection among the whites of East European descent who have also provided a traditional support for the organization. Indeed, according to Mike Royko of the Chicago Daily News, white ethnic groups are so mad at the Mayor because of the protest marches that the Republican theme song could be "I Love a Parade."

In these circumstances, the Daley organization has had to change its tactics entirely. In response to white pressures, the Mayor has taken out a court injunction circumscribing Dr. King's protest marches. In response to Negro pressure he has initiated talks with Dr. King and other Negro leaders on the general problem of the ghetto.

THE INJUNCTION is plainly a limited weapon. When all the legalisms are swept aside, it means that the city is restraining the Negro community because of excesses threatened by the whites. Thus, even, or perhaps especially, if he has to go to jail, Dr. King can use the injunction to increase further his standing with the Negro community

and the "power of marching feet."

The real hope, accordingly, lies in the talks. But for the talks to succeed, it is not enough to make, as Mayor Daley has finally made, a generous offer on open housing.

The fact that has to be faced, the true meaning of Dr. King's success in Chicago, is that the Negroes are not going to be satisfied only with improved housing, better education and richer job opportunities. They are going to want, in Chicago and every other Northern city, a larger voice in the way the city is run. When Dr. King speaks of the "power of marching feet," he is not just whistling Dixie.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening News
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World
Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

AUG 24 1966

REC 17

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Disagrees With Dr. King

SIR: Love spells "lumps" in Chicago. Psychiatrists tell us that everybody wants to be loved by someone, and if Martin Luther King wants to be loved by Chicago's racist realtors, that is his problem. Presumably he has some idea of what he is trying to accomplish. He is also discovering that it is one thing to plan a one-shot march in the South, with the Feds galloping to the rescue, and quite another to mount a sustained campaign.

Marching aimlessly around the Windy City, arousing all the hoodlum whites who yesterday had nothing deeper on their minds than baseball scores and the Beatles' views on Christianity may be King's idea of militancy; it is not mine. Not when I think of the needs of the millions of my fellow Negroes crammed into the dead-end slums of America, being led to the slaughter like a bunch of lambs.

Stokely Carmichael and other militants were taking the play away from him, and my suspicion is that this current series of marches is nothing but a desperate gambler's throw by King to regain first place in the image scramble.

However, the damage is done. King now has laid the prestige and power of the entire movement on the line. Even in Mississippi the whites are getting the idea that maybe it is safe to start cracking skulls in the old style again.

There is a terribly difficult, grinding and unglamorous job to be done—the job of organizing the black masses so that they can wield their fair share of power. It will not be done by going out of our way to get beaten. To be blunt about it, there is no crueler trick to play than to go into a community, raise up false hopes without creating a structure to sustain them, organize the opposition, and then cut out to strut on another stage.

Julius Hobson,
Chairman, ACT

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
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New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
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The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 8/23/66

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'Myths' About Negro Blamed for Hatred

By the Associated Press

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. says lower income groups are the principal source among Northern whites for a "massive outpouring of hatred" against Negroes.

King said these whites "have grown up believing in certain stereotypes, whether it is the stereotype of the Negroes are lazy, or inherently inferior, or whether it is the myth that Negroes depreciate property values when they move into a community."

King appeared yesterday with five other Negroes prominent in civil rights affairs on a special 90-minute version of the NBC radio-television program "Meet the Press."

He took part in the program from a Chicago television studio, leaving before it ended to lead another demonstration march in all-white areas on Chicago's Southwest Side and suburbs. The other panelists were in a Washington studio.

The Chicago demonstrations, King said, have brought into the open "many latent hostilities already existing within certain white groups in the North."

Others on the program included James H. Meredith, who was shot from ambush on a voter registration drive in Mississippi last June.

During questioning, Meredith advocated organizing vigilante groups to hunt down untried killers of Negroes. Asked if he meant Negroes should "take the law into their own hands," Mer-

edith replied: "That's exactly what I'm saying."

Later he said, however, that "the Negro has never entertained the idea of taking up arms against all the whites."

Carmichael Hits War

The other panelists were Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Floyd B. McKissick, director of the Congress of Racial Equality, and Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League.

The six seemingly agreed that what King called the "tragic gulf between promise and fulfillment" for Negroes is growing worse at some points. In general, they said, the civil rights

movement is not accomplishing enough fast enough.

Carmichael again attacked the Viet Nam war, saying Negro soldiers there are black mercenaries.

"A mercenary is a hired killer and I think that when this country says to black youths their only chance to a decent living is when you join the Army it's saying to that black man his only chance to a decent life is to become a hired killer," he said.

Wilkins Sees Gains

Wilkins, discussing the future of the movement, said, "Progress is being made despite the fact that great masses of people cannot count the difference be-

tween today's living and what they had two years ago."

McKissick disagreed. "There has been some progress for some Negroes," he added, but "the average black man in the ghetto has not profited within the last 10 years."

Young attacked those employers who say they are willing to hire more Negroes but say either none apply or few are qualified. Calling those excuses feeble, he said, "We have in this country in the corporate circles the most creative minds the most imaginative people. Any type of worker they really want to employ or train, they can do it."

*T. King
F. J. H.*

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The Washington Daily News _____
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Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 8/23/66

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King's Views On Injunction

Following is a partial text of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s statement Saturday on the injunction limiting civil rights marches. Mayor Daley explained his position Friday night on television.

I hope for progress in our talks Friday at the second summit meeting on housing between civil rights leaders and community leaders. But I feel this injunction coming during negotiations is an act of bad faith by the mayor and the city. This is a time for states-

manship and I have not seen any of that.

When we went through similar crises in Birmingham in 1963, President Kennedy went on national television and talked about the moral issues. Last night the mayor only talked about the violence and not about the underlying causes.

If the people of Chicago are going to be that bad maybe the city needs more police or the National Guard because we will not stop our demonstrations.

The injunction jeopardizes the freedom of everyone in

Chicago. I have never run into an injunction this strict, even in the South. Even in St. Augustine, Fla., officials allowed marches up until 10 p.m.

Yesterday we tested 110 real estate offices and found at least 60 violations of the city's (fair housing) ordinance. It indicates that in Chicago we are faced with a serious situation.

We felt all along that we had to bring the issues out in the open before we could grapple with them. We have done that. We have created the kind of crisis necessary for meaningful negotiation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

42

CHICAGO SUNDAY
SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

8-21-66

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Edition: FOUR STAR FINAL
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Editor: EMMETT DEDMON
Title: DEMONSTRATIONS
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or 157-1261
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Submitting Office: CHICAGO

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184 SEP 7 1966

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DRIVE FOR 'PRIVILEGES'

King Plans to Keep Up Pressure

After attending an all-day meeting with the city's top business, financial, real estate, and political leaders, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. told a south side audience of 1,000 last night:

"Privileged groups never give up their privileges voluntarily, and never without a struggle. The only way you can bring about change is to keep the pressure on and keep it on firmly.

Addressing the Kenwood-Oakland Community organization at the St. James Methodist church, 4601 Ellis av., King spoke of his determination to spread the privileges around.

Live in 2 Americas

"We live in two Americas nationally and two Chicagos locally. One Chicago is beautiful, prosperous, and rich in resources. The other Chicago is a tripple ghetto of race, poverty, and misery. We are not going to be content. We are not going to stop until the city of Chicago is one city," King said. He added:

"The marches are highlighting the fact that Chicago is not an open city. They are exposing a cancer, and to blame us for

the ugliness that we have exposed would be the same as blaming a doctor for diagnosing cancer."

Arriving late with King from the leadership meeting was Al Raby, convenor of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations. Raby said he was optimistic that the conference would produce positive results.

"City is Concerned"

"I have been sitting thru dialogs like this for the last 4 years and for the first time I think the city is sufficiently concerned so that there is some hope for progress," he said.

Raby also spoke of the Freedom Movement and participation by Negroes:

"We cannot go it alone," he said. "We cannot blame the whites for all our ills. We share in the faults. For instance, there are 7,000 Negro teachers in the school system, about one-third of the total. All but a few of them have remained silent.

Should Have Spoken

"If they had spoken up together, our educational system could have been changed years ago."

Raby said the violence of the whites who attack the marchers and the violence of Negro rioters on the west side have common psychological roots.

"I saw in the faces of the young whites who were rioting on the southwest side the same frustrations and fear that I saw at Madison and Pulaski during the riots," he said.

"This only proves to me that both groups are lacking in constructive direction toward a civilized society."

The community organization meeting had originally been called to discuss a campaign against the location of high rise public housing in the Kenwood-Oakland area.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4

CHICAGO AM

CHICAGO, I

Date: 8-18-66

Edition:

Author:

3 STAR

Editor:

Title: DEMONS FRATT

RENDON LLOYD W

MOVEMENT S CLC C

AREA RM

Character:

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Submitting Office:

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 Rosen ☒
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 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

UPI-124

ADD RACIAL CHICAGO (UPI-25A)

THE CITY OF CHICAGO FRIDAY FILED SUIT TO CURTAIL THE CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHES OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING AND HIS FOLLOWERS WHICH HAVE TOUCHED OFF TURMOIL AND VIOLENCE IN ALL-WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS.

ACTING UNDER ORDERS OF CHICAGO MAYOR RICHARD J. DALEY, CORPORATION COUNSEL RAYMOND SIMON ASKED FOR AN INJUNCTION LIMITING THE SIZE AND NUMBER OF THE MARCHES KING HAD LED OR DIRECTED TO BRING ABOUT OPEN OCCUPANCY FOR NEGROES IN CHICAGO.

DALEY, WHO HAS UPHELD THE MARCHERS' LEGAL RIGHT TO DEMONSTRATE, AFTER HE FAILED TO PERSUADE KING TO STOP THE MARCHES IN A "SUMMIT MEETING" WEDNESDAY.

DALEY AND OTHER OFFICIALS WERE ALSO FEARFUL THAT THE POLICE FORCE COULD NOT CONTINUE TO PROTECT THE CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHERS AND STILL FIGHT CRIME IN THE CITY, WHICH HAS RISEN 25 PER CENT SINCE THE OPEN OCCUPANCY MARCHES STARTED.

KING SERVED NOTICE TO 1,000 FOLLOWERS THURSDAY NIGHT THAT HE WOULD NOT LET AN INJUNCTION STOP HIS CAMPAIGN.

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 67 AUG 26 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cheers Rock Church

'Going All the Way,' King Tells Audience

By Dennis P. Leavy

Bathed in sweat and the glare of television lights, Dr. Martin Luther King stepped to the forest of microphones at the familiar pulpit to rally his forces.

Coatless, the moisture trickling down his face, the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference swung into action as the eloquent leader of Chicago Negroes in their campaign for open occupancy.

Hundreds packed the Greater Mount Hope Baptist Church Thursday night to hear him.

Hundreds more—making attendance over a thousand—listened in the cool night air to loudspeakers outside along S. Princeton Av. and W. 60th St.

DR. KING rolled out his words in the rich manner of the Southern Negro minister.

"We're going all the way. We're going to make this an open city," he shouted over cheers and cries of "Tell it, tell it."

"We're going to make this an

open city because it's practical, because it's right and because we're tired of being humiliated.

"I'm going to live wherever I want to live," he shouted.

DR. KING arrived an hour late but no one seemed to mind.

He threaded his way down the main aisle of the cramped brick church to thunderous cheers. Two bodyguards ran interference.

Arrayed on the platform like courtiers, Dr. King's aides awaited him:

The Rev. Andrew J. Young in seersucker suit and red paisley tie; the Rev. Jesse Jackson, perspiring heavily, a former football player and director of Operation Breadbasket; the Rev. James Bevel, No. 4 man in the movement, his shaved head glistening, skullcap pushed far back on his head.

DR. KING ended with a plea that moved the audience:

"I'm willing to die if necessary to see that the least of these demands is filled."

With that and a farewell, he

bowed back into a chair, the bodyguards moving in quickly again. The crowd jumped up, cheering.

Dr. King, aides and guards scuttled down a narrow back stairs, and out a basement door.

A car pulled up beside the door and Dr. King, alone except for the driver, climbed in.

Then he was driven off as a tiny crowd cheered and flashbulbs popped, down 60th St. headed west into the dark night.

Mr. Tolson...
Mr. DeLoach...
Mr. Mohr...
Mr. Wick...
Mr. Casper...
Mr. Callahan...
Mr. Conrad...
Mr. Felt...
Mr. Gale...
Mr. Rosen...
Mr. Sullivan...
Mr. Tavel...
Mr. Trotter...
Tele. Room...
Miss Holmes...
Miss Gandy...

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Date: 8-19-66

Edition: RED LAST

Author: DENNIS P. LEAVY
Editor: ROY M. FISHER

Title: DEMONSTRATIONS CO-
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55 SEP 7 1966

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Returning for Conference on Housing

BY L. F. PALMER JR.

The Rev. Martin Luther King returns tonight to resume command of the Chicago Freedom movement.

He and several of his aids will meet tomorrow with religious leaders, real estate, and labor officials and other business and civic leaders.

Al Raby, co-leader of the movement, said "we will not stop marching because of verbal promises to improve the housing situation."

James Bevel, No. 3 man in the drive, said the meeting tomorrow "is not a negotiating session. It is a bull session."

The key participants in the meeting, arranged by the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race, seem to agree.

"A Discussion Group"

Ross J. Beatty, president of the Chicago Real Estate board, whose offices are to be picketed today on the eve of the meeting, told CHICAGO'S AMERICAN:

"It'll be a discussion group. We will meet with others to discuss our mutual problems. We will state our position, listen, and discuss proposals that other groups make."

Beatty said he would probably be accompanied by Arthur Mohl, past president of both the Chicago Board and the Illinois Association of Real Estate Boards; Gordon Groebe, a southwest side real estate man; and Jack Kleeman, the board's executive director.

The meeting will be held in the offices of St. James Cathedral, 686 Rush st.

The Rt. Rev. James W. Montgomery, bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago and chairman of C.C.R.B., agreed the meeting was to be a forum for the exchange of views.

Raby, Bevel and the Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of King's Southern Christian Leadership conference, are among those who will be at King's side at the meeting. They will also be accompanied by Edwin C. Berry, head of the Chicago Urban League.

Labor Unit Delegates

Other participants will be representatives from the Chicago Federation of Labor, Industrial Union council, the Commercial club, the Chicago Mortgage Bankers association, and the Metropolitan Housing and Planning council.

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations also will be represented.

Religious leaders who issued the invitation and who are expected to join in the talks are:

Bishop Montgomery, the Rev. Donald E. Zimmerman, president of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago; Archbishop Cody, head of the Chicago Roman Catholic archdiocese; and Rabbi Robert P. Marx, director of the Chicago federation, Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Two Groups Mum

Two groups invited have not indicated whether they will send delegates, according to Eugene Callahan, conference executive director.

They are the Cook County Council of Insured Savings associations and the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Meanwhile, King received support from the Baptist Pastors' Conference of Chicago.

In a statement, the conference of 225 pastors with approximately 500,000 parishioners, disagreed with "anyone who says that the presence of the Rev. Martin Luther King precipitated the recent west side riots."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO, ILL.

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51 AUG 30 1966

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SPEAKS BY PHONE

King Renews His Non-Violence Plea In Closing SCLC Session

By TOM NORMAND

Daily News Staff Writer

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., said here Thursday night that, despite the "extravagant claims" of black-power advocates, "non-violence is the most potent weapon" in the Negroes' struggle for freedom.

He told an enthusiastic rally of about 2,000 at the conclusion of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference convention that non-violence can bring quicker solutions than can "bewitching slogans which yield emotional satisfaction without concrete achievement."

King's remarks came after the Rosa Parks Award—dedicated to the one who contributes the most toward civil rights activity—was awarded to Al Raby, convener of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, Chicago.

The annual award was presented by Rosa Parks herself, the Negro woman who triggered the historic Montgomery bus boycott when she refused to relinquish her seat in a bus to a white person in 1955.

TELEPHONE SPEECH

King had been ill and unable to attend the convention for the past two days. He spoke to the rally from a bedside telephone at the King Edward Hotel in an amplified reception. "I can assure you," he said, "that, while my physical presence has been missing, my spiritual presence has been in and with every session of this convention."

Speaking of Negro unemployment in the Delta, King urged civil rights groups to "go all out" to purge racism and bigotry in Mississippi—the first target of which is Greenville, where Negro squatters were re-

cently evicted by the federal government from an air base.

King said that the SCLC's procedure of non-violence is what prompted the various civil rights legislation in Congress, what opened numerous public accommodations to Negroes in the South, what "won the franchise for millions of voteless Negroes in the South, what opened to Negroes thousands of hitherto unavailable jobs."

ON 'BLACK POWER'

"There are voices raised now," he said, "that counsel an imprecise and vague new tactic described as black power to replace non-violent, direct action."

"If by black power its advocates mean black consciousness and pride, non-violent, direct action can demonstrate that it has produced these attributes in greater abundance than any other tactic."

"If black power means unity of black men to vote together, agitate together, seek economic strength together, non-violent, direct action has long proven it is a spectacularly successful vehicle for attainment of these goals."

"If black power means aggressive violence, black supremacy and black separatism, non-violent, direct action opposes it. Through these doctrines, Negroes will never be able to assemble power. They can only exercise frantic desperation and successive defeats. Black pride, black unity, and black strength can not grow out of negative concepts." Negroes, he said, are justified in demanding their share of society's power—without a need for "exhortation or apologetics" in the process.

In a pluralistic culture, King explained, "power is divided and exercised in common, and equilibrium is maintained by the proper balance between all contributing elements. The Negro's share has been withheld, and the essence of his freedom-struggle is the realization of his portion of the common power."

King said that non-violence forces a "genuinely revolutionary process" that "avoids violence but creates a persistent, bloodless conflict that society is unable to endure. In its need for tranquility and order, society is compelled to yield the structural changes that make a new life for Negroes."

Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, who heads the Mississippi NAACP chapter, told the rally: "We think the real question is not violence or non-violence. The real question is non-violence or non-existence."

Henry urged listeners to scrutinize the towns that withhold the rights of Negroes—such as through the closing of public swimming pools.

Several of the state's political leaders recently charged the SCLC with attempting to divert public attention from the Negro race riots by scheduling its convention in Jackson.

Presumably in response, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, treasurer and vice president at large, said at the rally: "We chose Jackson because we know Jackson is the capital city of Mississippi, and Mississippi is on the bottom."

It appears, he said, that Mississippi's leaders "do not realize that Mississippi is a part of the union. And we wanted to hold our convention here in the heart of the state that is at the bottom of the union."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE ONE

JACKSON DAILY

JACKSON, MISS.

Date: 8-12-66

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Editor: JAMES M. WATKINS

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70 SEP 1 1966

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184 AUG 30 1966

~~Moreover, Abernathy said:~~
"we came here in Mississippi
to tell President Johnson he
better get right. . he better
stay right. . or we're going to
~~move him out of office.~~"



TELEPHONE SPEECH

Dr. Martin Luther King, bedridden at his hotel room with a virus, speaks by telephone to the closing session of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference convention which ended here Thursday night. King was re-elected president of the organization in its annual business session Thursday. ~~Daily News Staff Photo by Charles G.~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'We'll Die' For Aims, Says King

By Edmund J. Rooney
Staff Writer

JACKSON, Miss. — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in an exclusive interview told The Daily News that "if some of us have to die" to achieve integrated housing in Chicago, "then we will die."

He said he sought no special police protection for open-occupancy demonstration marches in all-white Chicago neighborhoods and suburbs.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner spoke in a hoarse whisper. He was confined to a sick bed in an 11th-floor suite of the King Edward Hotel, a hotel he helped integrate in 1964.

DR. KING made it clear he feels Northern critics of Southern segregation are hypocritical.

"Not long can one section of this nation wallow in pious condemnation of another while it practices worse atrocities," he said.

"With all due respect" to those who urge a moratorium on open-occupancy marches in Chicago, Dr. King said, the end will come only when "the real estate community" pledges to open its listings to Negro and white on an equal basis and sticks by that pledge.

The leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference said he and his followers "cannot be stopped by violence."

"Non-violence cannot be stopped by violence. We continued."

THE MARCHES...

"have not only aroused the conscience but are threatening existing political alliances," Dr. King said.

This was an obvious reference to the traditional alliance between Chicago Negro and white liberal voters and the Democratic Party.

The "vested interest," Dr. King asserted, will eventually choose to "negotiate" civil rights issues rather than face a complete collapse of the alliance.

DR. KING came here to attend the annual convention of the SCLC. But Tuesday, as has often happened in the past after a period of intensive work, he was stricken with a high fever and sore throat.

He was interviewed Thursday night in a dimly lit room, the command post of the civil rights movements.

A doctor who took his temperature said the fever had subsided, and Dr. King said he hoped to be able to go to Los Angeles to make a speech at the first anniversary observance of the Watts riots Sunday. He plans to return to Chicago Tuesday.

Mr. Tolson...
Mr. DeLoach...
Mr. Mohr...
Mr. Wick...
Mr. Casper...
Mr. Callahan...
Mr. Conrad...
Mr. Felt...
Mr. Gale...
Mr. Rosen...
Mr. Sullivan...
Mr. Tavel...
Mr. Trotter...
Tele. Room...
Miss Holmes...
Miss Gandy...

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO DAILY
CHICAGO, ILLIN

Date: 8-12-66
Edition: RED DART
Author:
Editor: ROY M. FISH
Title: CIVIL RIGHTS

Character: 100-106670-1
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

UNDER INVESTIGATION

100-106670-1
NOT RECORDED
184 AUG 23 1966

Filed in
100-106670

Mr. Tolson _____
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Patterson Raps King

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
 Dr. Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference thrive on violence, Mississippi Attorney General Joe Patterson charged in a blistering statement Wednesday.

"King and his band of travelers have to have violence in order to attract attention," Patterson said. "Therefore, they deliberately provoke violence wherever they go."

Patterson said that within a few hours after Dr. King's arrival in Mississippi violence erupted in Grenada.

He said King had just come from the "violence torn streets of Chicago."

The news media, Patterson said, were not told "about the many instances of deliberate provocation. . . wherein they hurl the vilest of epithets into the faces of law enforcement officers who are doing nothing but trying to protect them."

"Finally, when patience ceases to be a virtue with the law enforcement officer and the officer reacts then King and his followers immediately scream 'police brutality.'"

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2

Jackson Daily

Jackson, Miss

Date: 8/11/66

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: James M. Ward

Title: Southern Christian Leaders Conference

Character:

or

Classification: 157-481

Submitting Office: Jackson

☐ Being Investigated

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 NOT RECORDED
 184 AUG 26 1966

King Asks Negro-White Alliance Against Violence

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 10 (AP)—Ailing Dr. Martin Luther King condemned race rioting and the black power slogan today and called instead for a Negro-white alliance using nonviolent pressures.

In his address read to the annual convention of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference here, Dr. King said, "violence creates more problems than it solves. There are some problems in life to which there is no violent or military solution."

The Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of the SCLC, read Dr. King's speech

to the convention after an aide reported he was ill with a virus and temperature and "the doctor insisted he stay in bed. He should be able to get out tomorrow."

Dr. King said the results of violence were "Negro women and children lying dead in the streets, the few places of employment and enterprise in the ghetto destroyed in anger, the continued breeding of resentment and frustration."

The civil rights struggle, he said, was entering a new phase, "A struggle for power. Freedom and power are inextricably bound. One cannot be

free without power. There can be no power without freedom to decide for oneself."

"The majority of the people in our society are now powerless, and in no way able to participate in the decision making."

The need, he said, was for power and not black power, "for that in fact becomes a limitation upon the power which is potential for change."

The civil rights fight, he said, had brought the Negro closer to the white as "we are becoming even more aware of the fact that we are bound

together in a single garment of destiny. The problems of which we speak can never be confined to the Negro alone.

The non violent approach, he said, was the only answer.

"Violence cannot provide adequate educational opportunities and health facilities, but nonviolent action can so plague the conscience of the community and arouse the latent good will that the just demands of the poor or the Negro will be met."

He called for a "continuation of demonstrations" and said marches in Chicago have called the attention of the world to what he termed "the hypocrisy of the residential areas of the North."

America, he said, had a history of oppressing Negroes, by segregation in the South and slums and ghettos in the North, and as a result the country "has given the Negro a lesser share of everything except frustration."

"The nonviolent movement offers a means by which the aggression born of frustration can be channeled into an organized campaign for change."

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Sullivan ☐
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Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

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[Handwritten signatures and initials]

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News ☐
The Washington Evening Star ☐
New York Daily News ☐
New York Herald Tribune ☐
New York Post ☐
The New York Times ☐
New York World Journal ☐
New York World ☐
Journal Tribune ☐
The Baltimore Sun ☐
The Worker ☐
The New Leader ☐
The Wall Street Journal ☐
The National Observer ☐
People's World ☐
Date ☐

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184 AUG 23 1966

87 AUG 23 1966

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JURISTS RAP KING ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Chief Justices Fearful of 'Lawless Society'

BY CHESLY MANLY

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

MONTREAL, Aug. 6 — The conference of chief justices of the 50 American states today implicitly condemned Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. but balked at condemning the United States Supreme court.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that "any concept which arrogates to the individual citizen the right to determine according to his own conscience and code of morals those laws he will obey must lead inevitably to a lawless society."

King, the Negro president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference for civil rights, has publicly asserted the right of his followers to disobey laws which they regard as unjust.

Bell Move Spurned

By a substantial majority, the state chief justices also rejected a resolution by Chief Justice John C. Bell of Pennsylvania which accused the United States Supreme court of overloading the scales of justice in favor of criminals.

The justices wound up their 18th annual meeting today in advance of the 89th annual convention of the American Bar association which will begin here Monday.

Bell's resolution charged that the constitution is being violated by barring the use of confessions in criminal cases, "is unsupported by the language or spirit of the Constitution or for

precedents and will gravely jeopardize the safety, security, protection, and general welfare of all law-abiding citizens."

But the six-member resolutions committee took a more favorable view of an alternative proposal, submitted this morning by Associate Justice Samuel J. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Supreme court.

Proposal Gets Study

The resolution, which was referred to the executive committee of the conference for further consideration, called for a survey on whether reasonable interrogations of suspects in criminal cases are essential to the effective administration of justice.

It also called for a "great debate" on the desirability of amending the 5th amendment to the Constitution to permit interrogations of suspects in criminal cases and to impose an obligation upon defendants to answer police questions.

Chief Justice Robert W. Calvert of Texas submitted the resolution condemning King. It was approved unanimously by the resolution committee.

When it came to the floor Chief Justice Joseph Weintraub of New Jersey said it was "so full of virtue" that he could not oppose it, but he proposed an amendment, affirming "the continuous duty of government to deal promptly and fairly with the claimed grievances of citizens with respect to existing laws or lack of them."

The resolution as amended was adopted unanimously.

Resolution Spelled Out

The resolution asserts that "our form of government provides an orderly remedy at the ballot box and in legislative bodies for unjust laws and in the courts for invalid laws." It condemns "all forms of disrespect for law by both individuals and groups."

One of the main concerns of the bar association is the alleged conflict between the Constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial. Fred M. Vinson Jr., assistant United States attorney general, spoke on the attorney general's "guide lines on fair trial and free press" at a luncheon of bar as-

sociation organizations today.

He cited the recent case of Richard F. Speck in the murder of eight nurses in Chicago as an example of the distinction that must be made between "public interest and public curiosity" in releasing information about crimes.

Public Curiosity Cited

"There was widespread curiosity about the descriptions of the fugitive suspect, complete to composite photograph and tattoo details," Vinson said. "But there was much more to public reaction than mordant curiosity. There was, first of all apprehension... surely to share with the public such information as is available about a criminal is justified if only for protective purposes."

Prof. Arthur E. Sutherland of the Harvard Law school addressed the National Conference of State Trial Judges on "Contempt by Publication." He said recent Supreme court decisions indicate that newspapers may be punished for contempt if they publish editorials or news stories deemed prejudicial to a fair trial.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO SUN
TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, IL

Date: 8-7-66
Edition: CITY TWO-
Author: CHESLY MANLY
Editor:
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Character: 10-1-1
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Submitting Office:

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62 SEP 1 9 1966
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Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
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Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Black Power' Hit By King On Eve Of Chicago Lawn March

Black power was denounced by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Thursday night, on the eve of a march to Chicago Lawn, where whites attacked demonstrators Sunday.

"Some people are talking funny now," the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference told 1,700 persons in the New Friendship Baptist Church at 844 W. 71st.

"They have the strange illusion the Negro can solve his problems by himself. But if he's to be free, he needs the co-operation of white persons of good will."

Term Not Used

The expression "black power"—which to some has come to mean a militant go-it-alone attitude for Negroes — was not mentioned by Dr. King.

But it was clear from his remarks that he was attacking it.

"I'm not going along with any philosophy," he said, "that says white people are evil."

Dr. King was addressing a meeting of the campaign being run by the SCLC and the Co-ordinating Council of Community organizations against housing discrimination.

Demonstration Plans

Four real estate offices on the Southwest Side that serve the Chicago Lawn and Gage Park areas were announced at the meeting as targets for picketing and a march. Between 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

groups of about 30 persons each will picket Mark Realty Co., 3018 W. 63d, Rio Real Estate, 2733 W. 63d, and Ernest Geisler Co., 2749 W. 63d.

Then at 3 p.m. the three groups will join a fourth at Marquette Park and, led by Dr. King, will march to F.H. Halvorsen Co., 3145 W. 63d. A vigil will be held there and then demonstrators will march back to Marquette Park and drive to New Friendship Church, where a rally will be held.

In urging participation in the protest Friday, Dr. King said the success of the march depends greatly on support from whites.

Open City Parley

Earlier Thursday, Dr. King and political leaders of the Negro community talked for three hours about Dr. King's demands for an "open city." Afterward, they said they had established "the beginning of a new dialog."

After their meeting, Dr. King and the political leaders said they planned to hold future sessions to discuss Chicago's problems. A second meeting was scheduled for Aug. 25.

In a joint press conference, the civil rights and political leaders declined to talk about the substance of their talks, but it was learned they began discussing the list of 35 "open-

city" demands which Dr. King posted July 10 on the door of City Hall.

Metcalf Hopeful

Ald. Ralph Metcalf (3d) said he believed the political officials and the civil rights movement could "work together to make Chicago the model city it is fast becoming."

The political officials turned thumbs-down entirely on only one of the King demands that came up for discussion, it was learned.

That was the request that the political parties appoint as precinct captains persons living in the areas they serve, eliminating "absentee" captains.

The political leaders repeatedly contended that Mayor Daley already was taking steps to solve the problems Dr. King was protesting.

They declined to use Dr. King's term "demand." Metcalf, who represented the Democrats, used the words "goals" and "programs."

Not discussed at the meeting were proposals involving recognition of welfare unions as bargaining agents for welfare clients, desegregation of the Chicago public schools and creation of a citizen review board to police the police department.

Substantial agreement was reportedly reached on the need for open-occupancy legislation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO SUN
CHICAGO, ILLI

Date: 8-5-66
Edition: FOUR STAR
Author:
Editor: EMMETT DED
Title:

Character: 100-20000
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Classification:
Submitting Office: CHIC/

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184 SEP 7 1966

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availability of bank loans to Negroes for home improvement and greater controls over building standards.

With Dr. King at the meeting were Al Raby, convener of the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations,

and the Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Among the political leaders present were Aldermen William H. Harvey (2d), Claude W. B. Holman (4th), Leon Despres (5th), Robert H. Miller (6th), Charles Chew (17th), Kenneth E. Campbell (20th) and George Collins (24th).

Also, State Revenue Director Marshall Korshak, Democratic committeeman of the 5th Ward; State Representatives Corneal Davis, Otis Collins, Robert Mann, Melvin McNairy and Harold Washington, all Democrats, and former State Rep. William Robinson, a Republican.

Dr. King Calls Chicago Police Lax in March Duty

CHICAGO - Aug. 1 (UPI) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. accused the Chicago police today of laxity in their efforts to protect civil rights demonstrators from whites who hurled rocks and bottles at them on the weekend.

The whites, he said, had caused more property damage than had Negroes in the recent racial disturbances here.

"We are seriously disturbed by the failure of the Chicago Police Department to protect the peaceful civil rights demonstrators on Chicago's South Side," Dr. King said in a statement from Atlanta.

Joining him in the statement was Albert A. Raby, a civil rights leader, who led the marches through the Gage Park area. About 30 persons were injured, and a dozen cars owned by the marchers were burned.

The statement said: "It is clear that the police were either unwilling or unable to disperse the riotous mob that so brutally attacked Negroes and whites who had come to the community to seek open housing in compliance with the law.

"The failure to exercise full responsibility for full protection is especially appalling [since] huge masses of police and National Guardsmen were mobilized to put down the violence of a few hundred Negroes on the West Side.

"At the height of the violence on the West Side not more than a few cars were burned. It is clear that this bigoted mob destroyed more property on the Southwest side than did the West Side rioters.

"We shall continue to demonstrate in every all-white community in Chicago in our non-violent effort to open housing for all men. In the process, we demand the full and active protection of the local police."

Police Superintendent Or-

lando W. Wilson declined to comment on the statement. A police spokesman referred calls to the city's Commission on Human Relations. A spokesman there said, "There's nothing we can say, it's a police matter."

Mr. Raby said the marches would continue for "two weeks or two years, as long as they are necessary."

"We're going to stand in the shadow of the church in order to associate our cause with the moral leadership of the community. We will not be diverted by turning our anger against the police or the misguided people who attacked us," he said.

The march was sponsored by the Coordinating Council of Community Organization, a civil rights group closely allied with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Twenty-five persons were arrested in the two days of violence at Gage Park. On Sunday night, besides the dozen cars that were overturned and burned, the windows of 23 other autos were smashed and their tires slashed. Two cars were pushed into a lagoon at Marquette Park.

The 500 demonstrators were bitter about the damage to the cars. The autos, easily identified by windshield stickers reading, "Union to end Slums," had been left at the park at the request of the police, the demonstrators said. They said officers had promised to guard the vehicles.

The leaders of the march praised the marchers for continuing their protest during the barrage of bottles and bricks.

"This was their first real test. They displayed perfect non-violent discipline," a spokesman said.

However, Robert Lucas, a local leader of the Congress of Racial Equality, said, "We can't

continue the passive reaction to all hatred."

The marchers said the white crowd had followed them east along 71st Street from California Avenue 1½ miles to Ashland Avenue, the west border of "Bronzeville," the South Side Negro area. There the white crowd turned back.

"Nothing can more dramatically illustrate the rigid color line in housing," a demonstrator said.

New Omaha Violence

OMAHA, Aug. 1 (AP) — Mayor A. V. Sorensen, visibly shaken by fresh violence on Omaha's North Side, tramped through burned and looted business places today and said, "We're not going to tolerate any more of this."

Fires, looting and vandalism broke out in the heavily Negro area early today, and in at least two instances occurred well beyond its confines.

Molotov cocktails — gasoline-filled bottles with rags for wicks — started fires in three businesses in the Negro area. Another blackened the window of a downtown fur shop two miles from the Negro district.

Police fired riot guns in the air and dispersed a crowd of at least 150 persons after a patrol car was stoned.

Twenty-four adults and seven juveniles were arrested.

Edward J. Byrd, 18 years old, was shot in the stomach with a pellet from a police shotgun. Officers said they had surprised him and three other youths looting a liquor store. The wounded youth was in satisfactory condition in a hospital.

During the July 4th weekend, the National Guard had joined the police in quelling young Negroes on the North Side.

The area was quiet until early yesterday, when there was vandalism and looting. The trouble today was far more widespread.

The police said that the latest outburst showed planning.

"Anytime you've got Molotov cocktails ready, you have got some planning," the Mayor said.

The police said they had heard rumors for a week of an outbreak this weekend.

Mayor Sorensen said many Negroes had told him of resentment that resulted when a young Negro was shot and killed by the police last Monday after a burglary.

"This is no reason to go around burning down buildings," he commented.

Public Safety Director Francis E. Lynch said police shifts with extra police would patrol the area.

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The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
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The National Observer _____
People's World _____
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184 AUG 9 1966

77 AUG 24 1966

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United Press International Telephoto

RIGHTS MARCHERS' CARS BURNED IN CHICAGO:
Five cars burning on the Southwest Side on Sunday, after
being set afire by whites. Rights marchers, both Negro

and white, drove to the area, parked, and marched to pro-
test discrimination in a community of private homes.
Residents chased marchers. Twelve whites were arrested.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gage Park Realty Bias Vigils Start

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's drive to end housing segregation in Chicago moved into a direct action stage Friday.

Dr. King, chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said supporters will begin all-night vigils Friday in real estate offices in the Gage Park neighborhood to demonstrate that homes are not being made available to Negroes there.

Negro families have been told there were no vacancies in the area while white families have been shown homes, he said.

Gage Park is at 55th St. and California on the Southwest Side.

THE NOBEL Peace Prize winner outlined his plans to a capacity audience in the New Friendship Baptist Church, 844 W. 71st St.

He told his audience that there is "a tragic wall in this city" behind which a million Negroes are kept in a triple-ghetto.

He pledged to end the "ghetto of race, the ghetto of poverty and the ghetto of human misery."

Behind the ghetto wall, he said, the Negro walks the street, underemployed or unemployed, paying more for comparable housing than the white, and the victim of "the most vicious credit practices."

"The wall is evil. No longer will we be confined behind these walls, powerless, in despair, frustrated."

DR. KING'S vigil calls for demonstrators to spend two-hour shifts at selected real estate offices until 10 a.m. Saturday. He did not disclose what offices would be visited.

On Sunday Dr. King's supporters from the SCLC and the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations plan to visit churches in the Gage Park and Bogan neighborhood, and later conduct a prayer meeting.

Mr. Tolson...
Mr. DeLoach...
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Miss Gandy...

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

7-29-66

Date:

Edition: RED DART

Author:

Editor: ROY M. FISHER

Title: DEM. CGO, ILL FR

DOM MOVEMENT S.C.L.

GAGE PARK, AREA RM

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

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File 100-166670

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
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Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
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Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

King Leader Says Politicians Were In Error

A member of Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Leadership Conference says two Mississippi politicians were in error in their attacks on selection of Jackson as site for the organization's convention.

The Rev. Allen L. Johnson of Jackson, the SCLC member, said Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., and Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy, D-Miss., were trying to smear the convention by charging it was scheduled in Mississippi to divert attention from riot-torn northern cities.

"The Mississippi site was selected a year ago, before Chicago, Cleveland or New York became news," said Johnson, pastor of Pratt Memorial Methodist Church.

Johnson, who also is active in work with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said arrangements for the Aug. 8-12 convention were completed in April.

City officials, Johnson added, have been most cooperative in helping with arrangements for the national convention.

Among those to attend are King and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE TWO D

JACKSON DAILY

JACKSON, MISS

Date: 7-29-66

Edition: HOME

Author:

Editor: JAMES M. WARD

Title: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CON-
FERENCE

Character:

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Classification: 157-101

Submitting Office: JACKSON

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Dr. King Takes Ad to Flay 'Black Power'

NEW YORK, July 27 (UPI)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. took a \$6000 ad in the New York Times yesterday to restate his faith in nonviolent protest by Negroes as opposed to the "Black Power" concept of obtaining equality.

The ad, paid for by Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, made an appeal for contributions. It was headlined "it is not enough to condemn Black Power", a reference to Dr. King's theme that something must be done about conditions that led to frustration resulting in the "black power" mood.

"The mood expresses an angry frustration which is not limited to the few who use it to justify violence," he said. "Millions of Negroes are frustrated and angered because extravagant promises made less than a year ago are a shattered mockery today."

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 The Washington Evening Star _____
 New York Daily News _____
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 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
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55 AUG 8 1966

JUL 27 1966

JUL 27 1966

By Nicholas von Hoffman
Washington Post Staff Writer

Wearied or fresh, in season and out, Dr. Martin Luther King is always gracious to the admirers who stop him on the sidewalk. But as they came up to him on Randolph Street here they ap-

"You are Dr. King aren't you? . . .

chief target for accusation is the
been James Bevel, the Baptist minister
tion's staff with a Yul Brynner hair-

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 K. H. [initials]
 F. H. [initials]
 J. H. [initials]

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World
Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer

61 AUG 8 1966

KING — From Page A1

'There Must Be Somebody to Commu

front-page headline saying Fidel Castro was behind the whole thing.

There are just enough small-membership, bizarre, ultra-black nationalist groups armed with guns and hallucinatory talk to convince the unsophisticated of the conspiracy theory.

King has been calling such groups "psychotic," but it is easy for the portion of the white public, which still thinks Negroes look alike, to confuse the picturesque Bevel with the Negro lunatic fringe.

Nor can King shut Bevel up or moderate him. In the South, King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference staff could talk to Negroes in language that white liberals could approve, but here in Chicago King has found, as he himself said, "You just can't communicate with the ghetto dweller and at the same time not frighten many whites to death. I don't know what the answer to that is. My role perhaps is to interpret to the white world."

"I have to do the same thing with the Negro. I've said to the gang fellows that I can't use language that will alienate the white majority. There must be somebody to communicate to two worlds."

If King were at a powerful zenith as he was, say, at Selma when President Johnson was reciting "We Shall Overcome" to a joint session of Congress, talking to two such separate constituencies simultaneously would tax any leader's ingenuity. But King's reputation here is at its perigee.

They are saying he has no charisma for jiving ghetto masses, and that Chicago, city of the broad power-play where the public relations shadow is never confused with the dollars-and-cents substance has defeated him, that he has lost his way in the urban labyrinth.

His white church allies are making off-the-record mutters to the effect that he doesn't know what he is doing, that he has no plan or program and that his celebrated presence in the city is gumming up what they were trying to do before he arrived.

During and after the riots King has contributed to his appearance as fallen giant by imploring the "power structure," to use his pet phrase, to throw him a bone. At an emergency meeting of rich and powerful Chicagoans called while the fighting was still going on King said he must have "concessions" to bring back to the West Side ghetto or, his implication was, he might find himself a discredited leader.

Weakness Confessed

A few days later he issued a press release, which confessed weakness by complaining that the "power elite" was not backing him up. "Even when pressures have forced grudging concessions," the release read, "the power elite has done so in such a manner as to deny the movement any credit and to try to give it the appearance of powerlessness."

King has also been arguing that if he is not given some major concessions—and so far he has gotten little more than some plastic wading pools and a committee of indeterminate purpose—the field will be cleared for the black nationalist fanatics. In other words, he is saying, "take non-violent me or you will get a gun-toter who signs his name in Swahili or Arabic."

King, however, is not as weak as he has made himself appear. The city's church leaders, grumble though they may, are solidly with him. True, there are lots of guys on lots of street corners who will say,

"King's dream is my nightmare," but there are probably many more thousands of Chicago Negroes who support him. The liberal unions adhere to him as do the bruised and abused white liberals.

"Our problem here in the big city," one of the SCLC people closest to him remarked the other day, "is that we can't decide if we're going to have a movement or an organization."

Standing on Randolph Street, not far from City Hall, King talked like a man who wanted to make a change in his modus operandi but was reluctant to do it:

"We have to provide the pressure force for change, and one way we're going to do it is by door-to-door organization. We have to organize the unorganized, and this is the way we're going."

"This reorientation is a supplement to direct action. We're not going to give up non-violent direct action, but in the North it must be that and . . . and organization."

Reason Offered

"One reason we've failed at organization is that our staff lacks self-discipline," a senior SCLC man said.

"The Government will pay any intelligent, stable Negro \$12,500 a year. We can't, so we have to work with brilliant but erratic individuals."

He could have been thinking of the Rev. Albert Sampson, a SCLC staff member who drives a slightly tarnished Jaguar convertible and has been seen at Chicago civil rights rallies looking like the Anglicized younger son of an African nobleman with his cravat-like silk scarf tucked in the open collar of his shirt. "That guy Sampson," a Negro police official complained, "he came roaring up into a near-riot situation in that Jaguar

of his shouting and a Then he asked me if help. I told him he could by getting the Hell out

Another problem is lack of knowledge of

When the organization moved to dramatize the of absentee, white slavelordism by extra-legally over a building, they one owned by a white genarian, a virtual bribe. When the newspaper found the man they discovered him in a slum himself dled under a blanket death.

Most recently Bevel prayer vigil demonstrated the steps of a Roman church in an all-white of the city. But what he know was that its past been a neighborhood for 20 years because preaching racial equality his pulpit. Only a moment before the priest had a for some of his parish to exchange visit with church from another the city.

When the local white Bevel's group a crowd but they were angrier pastor than at Bevel's Sunday I'm putting but the collection envelope

"Ain't it a shame! burn down their own borhood and then Message invites 'em out I burn down ours. For years I put in an extra tion for the new church now he's turning it the niggers to burn c they don't get private ming pools supplied city."

Many Projects Tried

In the months since it when SCLC began ar here in strength, any nu of projects have been and if they have not all failures, none has yet

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King's Words Signal For Cleveland Riots; He Should Be Put In Jail

AN EDITORIAL

The statement of Lyndon B. Johnson in which he said to Negro students at Howard Univ., that the civil rights Negro revolution (which is Communist-inspired not for Negro rights) is the same as the Revolution of 1776, was taken as a signal by Martin Luther King and all other hypocrits in the movement — white and Negro — to go the limit in creating bloody riots to defy law and order because they had the go ahead from LBJ. This is exactly what the Communists wanted.

When M. "Lucifer" King said in Chicago, "We don't need the government, the Supreme Court, or Mayor Daley to help free us," two days later bloody law-defying riots broke out in Chicago. King's words were the signal for this. The old foxy "non-violence" King thought he had pulled the Red wool over the eyes of Chicago authorities. But not Mayor Daley.

Mayor Daley said, that persons on King's SCLC staff had been in Chicago for a year, "instructing people how to conduct violence." The mayor put his finger on King for which every American should be grateful. He also said he had tape recordings to back up his charge.

This paper has written much to expose Martin Luther King. And today we commend Mayor Daley for making true all we have said.

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
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1 BUTLER COUNTY
AMERICAN
Hamilton, Ohio

Date: 7/23/66
Edition: Weekly
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Editor: Alvin D. Smi
Title: MARTIN LUTHER

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☐ Being Investigated

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But after the Illinois national guard had aided local police in halting the rioters, King spoke again. This time he said, "I hate to make a prediction that violence is going to break out in every major city." This statement from King was not merely a prediction, but a signal to Communist "plants" in Negro sections of cities to light the fuse of hate against law and order.

And so we see the same type of rioting break out in Cleveland as in Chicago which killed, looted and destroyed property of the innocent. Here again the Ohio national guard was called in to aid the local police. This picture of America is a disgrace, all because of the Great Society which cuddles Martin Luther King's Red tactics against the good people.

King's record of close associating with Communists has long been disclosed. There is little need to recall that here. But his July, 1966 disclosure shows on a letter from the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," to free Sobell who is serving in prison a 30-year term for his part with the Rosenbergs, who, after a fair trial were convicted and sentenced to death as Red spies. Martin Luther King is one of those who have been awarded the peace prize, asking the court to give Sobell his freedom.

Martin Luther King's tracks for a Communist victory over our free enterprise system is clear now. We say he should be PUT IN JAIL so that this country's program can continue to solve not only racial problems but all problems in other segments of the population.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King Sees More Trouble

'Darker Nights'
Predicted
For Chicago

By Robert Gruenberg

"Difficult days" and "darker nights" are ahead for Chicago or any other major city that fails to take immediate steps toward solving the problems of the Negro, The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King has warned.

"We haven't got the concessions in the North to lift the hopes of the Negro ghettos," he added.

However, Dr. King, chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, predicted that nonviolent civil rights movement would be able to win these concessions.

EDWIN C. BERRY, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, was with Dr. King when he made his prediction at a press conference Thursday.

The league is considered one of the more moderate of the Negro self-help organizations. Berry's presence was interpreted as an effort to underline the seriousness that Negro groups attach to the civil rights crisis.

An off-the-record briefing by Dr. King and his aides preceded the press conference. It was regarded as an effort to refute charges that recent civil rights activity here set the stage for last week's West Side rioting.

DR. KING and his associates still are smarting at a statement by Mayor Richard J. Daley that some members of Dr. King's movement shared responsibility for the violence.

Less than 1 per cent of Chicago's West Side Negroes participated in the riot, Dr. King told reporters.

"If we hadn't been on the scene of the riots, it would have been worse than Watts," he said. Watts is the Negro neighborhood of Los Angeles, scene of widespread rioting last summer.

HIS 7-month-old campaign in Chicago has suffered two serious interruptions, Dr. King said.

The first took place last May when it was considered necessary for the SCLC staff to devote time to pre-primary election campaigning and organization in the South. The second came in June when SCLC members were diverted to Mississippi for the Memphis-to-Jackson march after the shooting of James Meredith.

Since January, the SCLC and the locally based co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations have been co-operating on the "Chicago Project"—a campaign to improve Negro housing, employment and education.

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

7-22-66

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184 AUG 9 1966

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'Power Elite' Snubs Reform: King

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. charged Thursday that Chicago invited ghetto rioting by ignoring and downgrading the nonviolent civil rights movement.

"To date," he said, "the power structure seems more willing to accept more violence as a means of change than it is willing to accept the nonviolent movement."

He said last year's West Side rioting resulted in integration of a lily-white fire station in the heart of the ghetto and last week's violence "brought much-needed recreational facilities."

Dr. King's comments came in a long printed statement on disturbances here and in other cities. He said there is no doubt that such outbreaks can be put down by armed might. But, he said:

"The armed might cannot solve the underlying social problems. Its continual use will create police-state conditions that are abhorrent to our democratic traditions."

"America has the military means to control racial discontent, but it cannot rely on that strategy without running the risk of destroying itself."

Dr. King said that the "great tragedy of the riots is that it increases the fears of the white majority and at the same time relieves the feeling of guilt."

He expressed fear that the "minor" concessions made in the wake of the West Side disturbances would discredit the nonviolent movement, adding:

"The greater mistake that could be made in American history would be to give the impression that riots bring con-

King's statement were references to "the power structure" and the "power elite." He did not mention Mayor Daley or other Chicago leaders by name.

The statement ended with a promise that "next week we shall make public our long-range proposals for the structural changes necessary to transfer Chicago into a metropolis where all can be men with full worth and dignity."

Tells The 'Key Issue'

Dr. King said again that he rejects violence in any cause. But he portrayed his role as leader of a nonviolent movement as an often frustrating task. He said:

"The nonviolent movement, when it has peaceably petitioned and logically presented its demands, is all but ignored by the power elite. Even when its pressure has forced grudging concessions, the power elite has done so in such a

manner as to deny the movement any credit and to try to give it the appearance of powerlessness.

"In this way, the power elite has been saying to the slum dweller that the only way to achieve visibility is through violence, and the only way to gain recognition from a victory is through riots."

Dr. King asserted that the "power structure" has refused to recognize that the key issue with regard to the

powerlessness of the oppressed people who inhabit the slums and ghettos.

"It ignores the fact that the real illness of the deprived masses is their voicelessness and their lack of effective instruments to make their legitimate needs felt throughout the entire system."

"The power elite seems to prefer sporadic violence to the rightful recognition of an organized nonviolent movement."

Dr. King charged that the West Side rioting produced concerted attempts to discredit the nonviolent movement.

"Scare headlines," he said, "have announced paramilitary conspiracies only to have the attorney general of the U.S. announce these claims were totally unfounded."

The civil rights leader noted also that he and the nonviolent movement have been said to be responsible for the rioting. (Mayor Daley on July 15, the day after the major West Side outbreak, declared it was "in large measure" due to Dr. King's staff.)

Such accusations, Dr. King said, represent an unwillingness to "do anything more than put the lid back on the pot and the refusal to make the fundamental structural changes to right our racial wrongs."

Dr. King vowed that his efforts would not be diverted by "these phony accusations."

The best remedy we have to offer for riots is to press our nonviolent program ever more vigorously," he said. "We

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shall step up our plans for nonviolent direct action to make Chicago an open and just city."

As a prologue to his remarks on the Chicago situation, Dr. King discussed what he termed three centuries of exploitation, oppression and subjugation of the American Negro.

The South chose Jim Crow laws and lynchings as its means of suppression, "while the North invented slums and ghettos," Dr. King said.

The Northern ghettos "have become a kind of colonial area," he continued. "... The colony is powerless because all-important decisions affecting the community are made from the outside. Many of the inhabitants even have their daily lives dominated by the welfare worker and the policeman."

Life in a slum is one of unabated frustration, Dr. King said, and the frustration breeds aggression.

"Our society is concerned only that the aggression thus generated does not burst outward," he said. "Our society has encouraged the hostility it creates within slum dwellers to turn inward—to manifest itself in aggression toward one another or in self-destruction and apathy. ...

"America's horror is only expressed when the aggression is turned outward—when the ghetto and its controls can no longer contain its destructiveness."

Dr. King asserted that "in many a week as many Negro youngsters have been killed in gang fights as were killed in the riots." Yet, he said, "there was no citywide expression of horror."

Chicago and the nation are confronted by a situation in which the previously "invisible" occupants of slums no longer will stay out of sight, Dr. King stated.

And the freedom movement has advanced far enough, he said, so the "power elite no longer can choose the forms by which the oppression and suppression of Negroes will take place."

"The power elite can only influence the means by which the oppression and repression will be ended."

King Planning Holy Land Trek

JERUSALEM, Israel, July 21 (UPI)—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is planning to lead a mass Negro pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1967, it was learned today.

The civil rights leader is expected to bring 5000 members of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference with him, according to sources here.

The trip is scheduled for November. Dr. King plans to deliver a sermon from the Mount of Olives in the Jordanian side of Jerusalem and a sermon from Mount Beatitudes at the northern tip of Israel's side of the Sea of Galilee.

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The Worker _____
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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 7/22/66

61 AUG 8 1966

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'Not Beneficial'

King Should Go, Civic Group Says

The Chicago Committee of One Hundred feels that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference should leave Chicago and go back to finish their work in the South.

"The SCLC activities are

not beneficial to Chicago," said Ernest R. Rather, Negro public relations man and committee president.

"There are some persons who feel that the SCLC is responsible for violence locally on the West Side," he said. "Agitation by SCLC and allied groups in our city's neighborhoods could cause a race riot—and there is no need for one."

The civic group, which often has been critical of Dr. King's efforts, implied that he was ignorant of Chicago's problems and was better equipped to deal with segregation in the South.

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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MARTIN LUTHER KING

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King May Have Caused Riot, Says Civic Unit Chief

Ernest R. Rather, president of the Chicago committee of one hundred, says some of the Rev. Martin Luther King's statements in his Chicago civil rights campaign "may have motivated the West Side riots," and that King may have planned his statements to have this effect.

The committee is an interracial civic organization working to improve human relations.

"If a man with the training, background, and intelligence of Dr. King persists in talking about what's going to happen in this city if he demands are not met, he must realize the reaction that will come from such talk," Rather said.

Progress Being Made

Speaking from Veterans' Research hospital, where he is recovering from surgery, Rather urged King to return to his campaigns in the south, where "his job is far from completed."

Rather charged that King had not studied the Chicago scene to learn the progress the city is making in providing equal opportunities for the Negro. As a result, Rather said, King's 35 demands "are merely a summary of things being done already, about to be done very shortly, or now being planned for the future."

Questions Negro Support

Rather said King and members of his Southern Christian Leadership conference have no plan to help Negroes in Chicago.

He challenged King's contention that the S. C. L. C. has the support of Chicago's Negro masses, noting that out of 1,063,400 Negroes in Chicago, "less than" 35,000 attended the July 10 civil rights rally in Soldiers' field.

(Estimates of the attendance at the rally ranged from



ERNEST R. RATHER
Leader blasts King

30,000 by Capt. John T. Kelley, deputy police chief of patrol, to 60,000 by Junius Griffin, the rally coordinator.)

"Insult to Chicago"

Rather described King's characterization of Chicago's Negro leaders as "Uncle Toms" as "an insult to Chicago." Rather said Chicago's leaders have a thorough knowledge of the city's problems.

"The leadership of Chicago—both black and white—is capable and willing to cope with all problems facing this great city and its people," Rather said.

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OPINION OF THE PEOPLE

Negro View Of Dr. King

I am one Negro who was pleased to read your July 14 editorial "Marc Antony — a Chicago Echo." What you said was timely. I do not stand alone among my people in saying that Dr. King should not have invaded Chicago. But like many leaders in local areas, Dr. King evidently felt that in order to retain and elevate the prestige he acquired it was essential for him to conquer more universal territory. However, it is becoming apparent that his influence will have suffered greatly upon leaving Chicago. The mob of the West Side cared little for his protests once they began rioting. This mob found approval of violence in such provocative phrases as "serious consequences will result," etc. when the mayor of Chicago was being warned for not committing himself to Dr. King's program.

Very basic to our racial trouble in Chicago is the fact that our top Negro leaders, like politicians, must keep themselves in power (though basic to this is the Negroes' underprivileged position).

When indirectly urging mob violence Dr. King and other Negro leaders hurt the good Negroes, those who have sacrificed to accomplish and make the Negro a true part of American life. And how can

one be part of a whole if he has not contributed to that whole? The good Negro has pride; he does not want to be given, instead he wants to earn. The good Negro never cries about police brutality because he never gets into trouble with the police. The good Negroes are the ones that build the proud heritage for the race. When coming generations read the Negro's history of this age will they read that the Negro gained first class citizenship by violence, looting and murder?

The violence of mobs, no matter how just it appears can never produce lasting results. Progress will never be made without obedience to law and order.

Ernest Chestang

'In Defense Of Dr. King'

Some of us must rise in defense of Dr. King and protest the obviously unfair accusation—or at least strong insinuation—from city officials and some others—that he is responsible for the current outbreaks on the West Side. This is not only an injustice to Dr. King, but also to the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish reli-

gious leaders of our city who have supported him in his campaign of non-violence.

It takes some warped sense of humor or justice to accuse the leader of non-violent action for the actions of those who follow the urgings of others for violent action.

Dr. King has never claimed that he spoke for all Negroes, and obviously there are those who do not agree with him, and preach violent action.

When he spoke to a reported 700 young people in the Baptist Church on the West Side on the first night of disturbance, 200 of them walked out when he urged them to non-violence and return to their homes. Now, do we give him credit for the 500 who stayed with him or the 200 who walked out presumably to join the riot?

City officials and others of us may seem to be ungrateful for not giving Dr. King some or much of the credit for the relative lack of strife we have had in Chicago and particularly on the West Side during the last year; with more serious violence occurring in Watts, Calif., which, by comparison with our West Side, is an attractive residential community. Hot weather and unrest have gone together long before Dr. King came on the scene.

State Rep. George F. Sisler

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CHICAGO SUN
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BY RUFUS S. GOODWIN
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

GENEVA (UPI)--MARTIN LUTHER KING'S VOICE WAS PIPED INTO ST. PIERRE CATHEDRAL TO A WORLD GATHERING OF CHURCHMEN SUNDAY AND HE WARNED THEY MUST ANSWER THE DESPAIRING "KNOCK ON THE DOOR" OF UNDERPRIVILEGED MILLIONS.

"A TURBULENT AND DIFFICULT STRUGGLE IS TAKING PLACE IN CHICAGO," KING TOLD MORE THAN 3,000 WORSHIPPERS AND CHURCHMEN ATTENDING THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (WCC) SOCIAL CONFERENCE, EXPLAINING WHY HE WAS UNABLE TO ATTEND IN PERSON.

"I FELT MORALLY IMPELLED TO REMAIN ON THE SCENE IN CHICAGO TO DO EVERYTHING I CAN TO RESTORE PEACE AND HARMONY," KING SAID.

HIS SERMON INSTEAD WAS FILMED IN CHICAGO AND FLOWN TO SWITZERLAND WHERE IT WAS BROADCAST SUNDAY TO HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS ON A CONTINENTAL TELEVISION NETWORK.

IN A SHOW OF SOLIDARITY FOR HIS CAUSE, DELEGATES OF THE WCC CONFERENCE AND ABOUT 3,000 WORSHIPPERS GATHERED AT THE GOTHIC CATHEDRAL OVERLOOKING GENEVA TO HEAR A RECORDED VERSION OF THE SERMON. LOUDSPEAKERS ALSO CARRIED IT TO THE SQUARE OUTSIDE.

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN M.M. THOMAS OF BANGALORE, INDIA, PREFACED THE BROADCAST BY SAYING "CURRENT EVENTS MAKE WHAT LUTHER KING HAS TO SAY TO US FROM WITHIN HIS SITUATION IN CHICAGO ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT."

THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER'S SERMON WAS TITLED "A KNOCK AT MIDNIGHT," BASED ON THE SCRIPTURE, "ASK, AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN YOU; SEEK, AND YE SHALL FIND; KNOCK, AND IT SHALL BE OPENED TO YOU," (LUKE 11:5-9).

"IT IS MIDNIGHT IN THE PARABLE, IT IS MIDNIGHT IN OUR WORLD, AND DARKNESS IS SO DEEP THAT WE CAN HARDLY SEE WHICH WAY TO TURN," KING STATED.

HE WARNED THAT "THE CLOUDS OF ANOTHER WAR ARE DANGEROUSLY LOW," AND THERE IS DANGEROUS DEGENERATION IN MODERN SOCIAL LIFE, PRIVATE LIFE AND MORAL LIFE. IN DESPAIR, HE SAID, MANY MILLIONS "KNOCK ON THE DOOR OF THE CHURCH."

HE DECRIED THE TENDENCY OF THE CHURCHES "TO SIT ON THEIR THUMBS, AND ESPECIALLY IN THE RACE CRISIS."

"ONE OF THE SHAMEFUL TRAGEDIES OF HISTORY IS THAT THE VERY INSTITUTIONS WHICH SHOULD REMOVE MAN FROM THE MIDNIGHT OF RACIAL SEGREGATION PARTICIPATES IN CREATING AND PERPETUATING THE MIDNIGHT," HE SAID.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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HE ADDED THAT "EVEN THE WHITE RELIGIOUS LEADERS, WHO HAVE
A HEARTFELT DESIRE TO OPEN THE DOOR AND PROVIDE THE BREAD,
ARE FOTEN MORE CAUTIOUS THAN COURAGEOUS." HE ACCUSED THEM OF
FOLLOWING "THE EXPEDIENT RATHER THAN THE ETHICAL PATH."
THE 12-DAY WCC SOCIAL CONFERENCE, WHICH OPENED TUESDAY, IS
DEALING WITH THE NEED OF A MORE REVOLUTIONARY SOCIAL GOSPEL TO MAKE
CHURCH CHRISTIANITY REVELANT TO MODERN PROBLEMS.

JN1203PED

Hope, Concern Greet Daley-King Program

The program of Mayor Daley and Dr. Martin Luther King to prevent more riots on the west side was greeted with hope and concern by top police officials today.

They hoped the program would restore order but were concerned about Daley's promise to appoint a citizens committee to recommend ways of bettering the relations between police and citizens. The police officials fear the committee might lead to a civilian review board to hear complaints and discipline police.

During their 90-minute meeting in City hall yesterday, Dr. King demanded appointment of a review board.

Recommendations Only

But Daley agreed only to appoint a citizens committee to study means of improving the relations of police with the community, and making recommendations.

Chief James Rochford of the police uniformed patrol approved the over-all program, saying "We welcome anything that helps keep peace in the community."

But many other officials felt that a civilian review board, if it could discipline policemen, would hurt the morale of the department.

Appeal Possible

Police Supt. O. W. Wilson can now order 30-day suspensions, and the policeman can appeal a suspension to a board of policemen.

Police dismissals are referred to the police board consisting of civilians. This board, unlike that urged by Dr. King, has no investigators and does not initiate actions. Also, it acts only on Wilson's requests.

At their meeting late yesterday, the mayor and Dr. King agreed:

1. That spray nozzles be attached to west side fire hydrants during heat waves. The riots erupted after a closed illegally opened hydrant.

2. Hurry the construction of swimming pools and create new

parks in riot areas. Young Negroes have complained that white youths have tried to bar them from public pools.

3. That Democratic ward committeemen select two citizens in each riot-prone precinct to calm disorders.

Observers said after the meeting that it apparently brought Daley and Dr. King "closer together" in the fast moving developments of the civil rights movement here.

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CHICAGO'S
CHICAGO, IL

Date: 7-16-66
Edition:
Author: DIAMOND F
Editor:
Title: LLOYD WEN

Character:
or 100-352
Classification:
Submitting Office:

1966

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Peace Plan

Daley-King Agreement Stirs Hope

Top police officials Saturday were hopeful that steps worked out by Mayor Richard J. Daley and Dr. Martin Luther King would ease tension in the riot-torn West Side.

"Anything that will assist in keeping peace in the community we welcome," said James

Rochford, chief of the police uniformed patrol.

And Dr. King himself said he was happy he had "something concrete enough to take back to the people."

THE DALEY-KING program was worked out in a 90-minute meeting in City Hall late Friday. It healed a breach between the two leaders that had opened earlier in the day through separate and critical press conference statements.

The program includes:

- Appointment of a citizens committee to recommend ways to improve police-community relations.

- This was an answer to complaints of police brutality and of the absence of communications between police and the community.

Dr. King had asked for a civilian review board to handle public complaints and police disciplinary matters. The mayor, however, agreed only to the creation of the study committee and stressed that it

would have only powers of recommendation.

- Installation of spray nozzles on fire hydrants to allow children to play in the water during hot weather. The nozzles would reduce and control the water volume, assuring sufficient water pressure to combat any fire.

- Police efforts to close an illegally opened hydrant by which children were playing are considered a contributory factor to this week's riots.

- Speeding construction of swimming pools and creation of parks on the West Side as well as assurance that the park district and police would insure availability of all public pools to Negro youths.

- There had been complaints that white youths resisted Negro attempts to use certain pools.

- Instruction to Democratic ward committeemen that two

local West Side residents in each precinct be assigned to helping calm disorders.

Police Supt. O. W. Wilson has opposed the demand for creation of a civilian review board, arguing that it would interfere with existing methods of discipline and damage police morale.

At present Wilson is empowered to suspend any policeman up to 30 days. The

policeman can appeal to a board of policemen.

Suspensions of a greater duration or dismissals are referred to the Chicago Police Board, made up of civilians. But, unlike the civilian review board urged by civil rights leaders, it has no investigative staff and does not initiate actions. It merely acts on requests from Wilson.

BOTH DALEY and Dr. King appeared pleased with their City Hall meeting.

However, earlier in the day the mayor had said of the West Side disorders:

"I think you can't charge it directly to Dr. Martin Luther King, but surely some of the people who came in here and have been talking for the last year of violence, and instructing people in how to conduct violence—they are on his staff. They're responsible in a great measure for the instruction that has been given, for the training of these youngsters."

But after his meeting with Dr. King the mayor was at pains to stress that "I don't feel the civil rights movement is responsible for what is happening on the West Side. Much of this is criminal action."

Dr. King had taken issue with the mayor's earlier remarks, but later called his session with Daley a "very good meeting."

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Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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CHICAGO DAILY
CHICAGO, ILLI

Date: 7-16-66
Edition: RED STREAK
Author:
Editor: ROY M. FIS
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING
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Dr. Jackson Joins Archbishop in Peace Plea

Dr. King's Words

Last Sunday, Dr. Martin Luther King told a rally in Soldiers Field:

"This day we must decide to fill up the jails of Chicago; if necessary, in order to end slums."

On Jan. 8, Dr. King called for school and economic boycotts, followed by mass demonstrations as he outlined plans for "the most significant northern freedom movement ever attempted by major civil rights forces."

On Jan. 28, Dr. King announced after a meeting with Police Supt. Orlando W. Wilson:

"It may be necessary to engage in acts of civil disobedience in order to call attention to specific problems. Often an individual has to break a particular law to obey a higher law, that of brotherhood and justice."

Mayor Daley charged yesterday that outsiders are responsible for fomenting the unrest that has led to three nights of violence and looting on Chicago's west side.

The mayor's accusation, directed at some members of the staff of Dr. Martin Luther

King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, was supported by Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist convention, the largest organized body of Negroes in the nation.

"I believe some young people are not vicious enough to attack a whole city," Dr. Jackson said at a press conference

in the Sheraton-Chicago hotel. "Some other forces are using these young people."

Dr. Jackson blamed outside interference for agitating the west side youths to wholesale vandalism that has required the assignment of a force of 1,000 police and 3,900 national guardsmen.

Dr. Jackson made this appeal to young Negroes:

"Don't follow those who would lead you to break the law and ruin your chances for the future. Preserve property. Protect your parents from disaster."

Four other religious leaders joined in an appeal at another press conference to restore order on the west side.

They are Archbishop John P. Cody of the Chicago Roman Catholic archdiocese, Rabbi Robert J. Marx of the Chicago area Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the Rev. Donald E. Zimmerman and the Rev. Edgar H. S. Chandler, both of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

Tells Guard Mobilization

Daley made his charge at a press conference in City hall, during which he also announced the mobilization of the national guard.

Daley did not identify by name the outsiders he blamed for the disturbances, but said that he had tape recordings and other evidence to substantiate the charge.

About four hours after the Daley announcement, the mayor met with Dr. King, Archbishop Cody, and about 20 other civil rights leaders and clergymen.

Agree on 5 Steps

And after an hour-and-a-half meeting, Daley announced that he and those attending the meeting had agreed on five steps to be taken in an effort to pacify residents of the riot area.

These include:

1. Sprayer attachments will be put on fire hydrants, which will be maintained by firemen on corners near fire stations. The shutting off by city em-

ployes of a fire hydrant opened by neighborhood residents Tuesday night reportedly triggered the trouble.

2. Park district and police officials will take steps to see that all persons have equal access to swimming pools and parks.

3. Political precinct workers in the riot area, which is predominantly Democratic, will urge residents to stay in their homes and obey the law.

4. Daley pledged that more swimming pools and playgrounds will be constructed in the area.

5. Daley will appoint a citizens committee to advise him and make recommendations on the police department with special emphasis on relations between police and the community.

Daley's charge of outside agitation came when he was asked whether a link had been found between the disorders and Dr. King's recent efforts in Chicago, which included a rally and a march on City hall.

"I think you cannot charge it directly to Martin Luther King, but surely some of the people came in here and have been talking for the last year in violence and showing pictures and instructing people in how to conduct violence," Daley said.

On King's Staff

"They are on his staff. They are responsible in a great measure for the instruction that has been given for the training of youngsters.

"The people who were in here training, actually training, and there are tapes and documentation on that . . . there is anything [sic] you want to show that certain elements that were in the city were in here for no other purpose but to bring disorder to the streets of Chicago.

"There isn't any doubt that the disorders were not organized. But who makes a Molotov cocktail? Someone has to train the youngsters."

Daley charged that the same outsiders had been active in the disturbances in Puerto Rican

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE

CHICAGO, ILLI

Date: 7-16-66

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areas near Division street and Damen avenue last month.

Meeting Is Unexpected

The meeting with King and the other clergymen came unexpectedly.

King and about a dozen civil rights leaders and clergymen walked into Daley's outer office in midafternoon and asked to meet with the mayor. Daley was out at the time.

A half-hour later, Archbishop Cody and six other clergymen of various denominations also arrived.

At first, Dr. King would not disclose the purpose of his visit, but he asserted that the charges made by Daley about Dr. King's staff members were false.

Staff Preaches Nonviolence

"This is absolutely untrue," King said. "It is very unfortunate that the mayor of the city could perpetrate such an impression. My staff has preached nonviolence. We have not veered away from that at any point."

When he was asked about the showing of films detailing the violence during rioting last year in the Watts area of Los Angeles, Dr. King replied:

"The films showing the Watts riots were to demonstrate the negative effect of riots."

After the meeting with Daley, Dr. King expressed satisfaction and said, "we've had a very fine meeting."

He decried violence and said he planned to "go among the people" to urge respect for the law.

"We would like to provide 10 swimming pools for the area," Daley said.

He said that he expected an announcement from Washington today on his request for federal funds for the construction of additional recreational facilities on the west side.

"We think this is a good step," King told reporters. "For the moment, it is a move in the right direction. We will be going back to the people saying some positive things are being done that changes are being

Committee Falls Short

But he said that the citizens committee Daley said he would appoint "falls short of a police civilian review board we requested."

An aid to Daley said that none of King's demands lapped on City Hall's front door last week-end was covered in the agreement.

Dr. King said he felt the appointment of a committee to review police-community relations was "the most important concession."

Writes Critical Letter

Dr. Jackson, who heads an estimated 5 million Negro Baptists, wrote a critical open letter to Dr. King earlier this

month. Yesterday, he declared that altho King is not guilty of preaching hate, "there is danger of using nonviolence in such a way that it will create violence."

Young people have been made to feel that the city and the nation do not care about them and that there is no hope in law and order, Dr. Jackson continued.

Doubts Brutality Cause

He dismissed charges of police brutality as a cause of the outbreaks of violence.

"There are some individual officers who have done some things," he said. "But there is no uniform and organized police brutality."

He said he believed that Daley and Kerner have "done their duty" in mobilizing the national guard.

Archbishop Cody, Rabbi Marx, the Rev. Mr. Zimmerman, and the Rev. Mr. Chandler made their statement in a press conference in Marrillac house, 2422 Jackson blvd., a settlement house.

Hurts Rights Movement

"Unfortunately, there are some who have connected these disturbances with legitimate efforts by men of good will to correct the injustices which

prevail in our society," the clergymen said.

"While we call for an immediate return to law and order, we pledge ourselves to pursue every avenue which will lead to a society in which all citizens, regardless of race or creed or religion, may enjoy equal opportunity."

The clergymen said they are confident that the Negro community does not support acts of violence.



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Dr. King Cancels Talk In Geneva Tomorrow

ATLANTA, July 15 (AP)

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference said today that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. had canceled a speech to the World Council of Churches in Geneva, Sunday because of the riots in Chicago.

The conference released a telegram from Dr. King to two officers of the World Council of Churches. Dr. King said:

Riots now raging in Chicago demand that I remain on the scene. The local and national consequences of this violence require that I cancel my address to the World Council. It pains me deeply to have to cancel such a significant engagement. I had looked forward to being there with such eager anticipation, but I am sure that the council will understand the pre-eminence of my responsibility to society in these revolutionary times."

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King's Favor to Eastland

Mississippi Senator Scored Election Win After Civil Rights Leader Attacked Him

By **Dean Pearson**

SOME SENATORS were relaxing inside the office of "Skeeter" Johnson, Secretary of the Senate, when Sen. "Big Jim" Eastland of Mississippi walked in. He had just scored the greatest electoral victory of his entire career, in the Mississippi Democratic primary.

"Lay it on the line, Jim," asked one Senator. "How much did you pay Martin Luther King to make that speech attacking you?"

He referred to the fact that Rev. King's speech had sent thousands of white Mississippi voters to the polls who otherwise would have stayed at home. Prior to that speech, Eastland had been criticized as a stooge of President Johnson and as being "soft on niggers."

Eastland's renomination illustrates what the "Black Power" slogan is doing to both the enemies and friends of the Negro. While left-wing Floyd McKissick of CORE denounces Mr. Johnson as "the Great White Father" whose speeches "would make a rattlesnake cry," and while moderate Roy Wilkins of the NAACP criticizes Black Power as "the father of hatred and the mother of violence," a backlash is growing which will hurt both moderate and radical Negroes.

In Tennessee, Sen. Ross Bass, one of the few Southern Senators who voted for the last civil rights bill, is facing the race of his life with Gov. Frank Clement.

In Georgia, former Gov. Ellis Arnall, a moderate Democrat who initiated the first anti-poll tax legislation in the South, will have major opposition from his Republican opponent, Bo Callaway. If there are many more Black Power speeches, it could mean the election of a Republican governor in Georgia for the first time in 100 years.

In California, where Gov. Pat Brown has consistently championed the Negro cause, right-wing Republican Ronald Reagan will pick up thousands of anti-Negro white votes.

WHAT'S HAPPENING in California and some big Northern cities is what happened about 100 years ago in the South. Negro politicians in post-Civil War days larded it over Southern whites with

such grants that it soured much of the Nation and Negro rights were set back a century or so.

The Black Power speeches of CORE and SNCC leaders are picking up votes for anti-Negro candidates and cutting the ground out from under the white friends of the Negro to such an extent that history may repeat.

Already, the home rule bill for the District of Columbia is about dead as a result of extremism on the part of a Negro minority and the prospect that it might rule the Nation's Capital.

NOTE—A group of Americans were attending a Fourth of July cocktail party at the famous Carlton Hotel in Cannes, France. Much of the United States Sixth Fleet was there, together with the rich and famous from all over the south of France. During the entire affair, only one man, Bill Bowe of the AFL-CIO, a Negro, offered a toast to America—"the greatest nation on earth."

High-Handed Labor

JUST AS LEFT-WING Negroes are losing friends for all Negroes and their friends, so a few high-handed labor leaders are losing friends for all labor and its friends.

Seven machinists in far-away Tokyo were the reason why the top brass of the International Machinists Union, led by Vice President Joseph W. Ramsey, walked out of

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The Washington Post and Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Washington Evening Star

New York Daily News

New York Herald Tribune

New York Post

The New York Times

New York World Journal

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The Baltimore Sun

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

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the wage ~~calls~~ conducted by the United States Government to settle the airline strike.

The seven Northwest Airlines machinists in Tokyo had been getting free rent in company-owned houses.

"Northwest had an agreement that the Tokyo personnel would continue servicing planes of the Military Air Command during the strike," explained William Curtin, chief negotiator for the airlines. "They are not doing this, so Northwest started charging them rent. It's a

small matter that can be ironed out satisfactorily, I am sure," he said.

"It's not a trivial matter to the Machinists Union," stormed Ramsey. "We're still walking out until Northwest rescinds this Tokyo order."

A few hours later, Donald Nyrop, Northwest president, phoned James J. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of Labor and mediator, announcing his company had rescinded the order—had restored the seven employees to rent-free status—so the strike negotiations could continue.

Public vs. Private

BACK IN THE New Deal days, the rural electric co-ops served a great need. Today, however, many have lost their public service objective. Take, for instance, what happened in the shadow of the Capitol.

The historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, originally promoted by George Washington, was a main thoroughfare from Washington to the West in the early days of the United States.

Its mule-drawn barges carried lumber, wheat, coal and groceries. In recent years, the canal has fallen into disuse but has become a beautiful recreation area.

The only trouble is that part of the canal is dry, and when conservationists have asked Congress for funds to repair it, the rural electric co-ops have been opposed. They want to build a high dam to generate power instead.

But while ~~the~~ supposedly public-spirited REA co-ops, led by Clyde Ellis, were blocking the rejuvenation of the famous canal, a private free enterprise group, Potomac Electric Power, decided to pump enough water into the canal to restore a large part of it.

Meanwhile, the REA co-ops continue a lobbying battle royal for more cheap-interest Government loans at a time when everyone else is paying high interest rates.

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Dr. King on the Middle Ground

By GENE ROBERTS

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is caught squarely in the middle of the current civil rights conflict over "black power" and he is acutely aware of the advantages and disadvantages of his position.

Because of his "middle ground" position, the Nobel Prize-winning civil rights leader could become the synthesizing force that draws the two sides together in a common front, or he could be overwhelmed by the cross-fire and become a casualty of the conflict.

If he succeeds in winning major concessions in Chicago with his "militant nonviolence," he will have a compromise program to offer the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on his right, and the Congress of Racial Equality and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee on his left.

Peculiarly Relaxed

On a recent afternoon at the slum apartment where he lives while in Chicago, Dr. King seemed peculiarly relaxed in the midst of his steadily mounting problems.

But actually, he said he felt anything but relaxed and was, in fact, "alarmed" over developments within the civil rights movement. He found it "impossible" to accept the black power philosophy of the Student Committee and CORE because he was convinced that it tended to inflame Negroes

and alienate whites from the movement.

On the other hand, he said, widespread poverty and unrest among Negroes demanded a "militant thrust forward" that could not be achieved by the "conservatism" which he said was being advocated by the N.A.A.C.P.

"Somewhere," he said over and over again, "there has to be a synthesis. I have to be militant enough to satisfy the militant, yet I have to keep enough discipline in the movement to satisfy white supporters and moderate Negroes."

But there were clear indications last week that victory is eluding him in Chicago.

He had hoped 100,000 persons would show up at a rally last Sunday and thus give him enough momentum to ram a long list of civil rights demands through City Hall. However, the crowd (estimated at 45,000 by Dr. King's aides and at about 30,000 by Chicago police) fell far short of this and, predictably, Dr. King had little success the next day in negotiations with Mayor Richard Daley.

Later in the week, rioting broke out in the city and Dr. King—arguing along the way that it could have been prevented with concessions from city officials—rushed out to persuade the rioters to go home. He failed and, at week's end, was caught in the middle in Chicago just as in the national civil rights conflict.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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"...me," he went on, "in a difficult position."

Dr. King says he is now convinced that unless a synthesis is developed that the civil rights movement will splinter permanently, leaving each of the organizations too weak to solve "pressing social problems."

And if the social problems are not solved, he adds, underprivileged Negroes almost certainly will throw the country into turmoil by rioting again and again.

Schism Growing

But while Dr. King searches for his synthesis, the division in the civil rights movement is growing wider and becoming increasingly difficult to heal.

CORE and the Student Committee are growing increasingly impatient with what they feel is the lack of civil rights progress, and each group contains elements that feel Dr. King is standing in the way of a black power movement that would bring Negroes together truculently to tell whites "move on over, or we'll move on over you."

The N.A.A.C.P. feels, meanwhile that it must demonstrate its "responsibility" by denouncing each shift toward what it feels is reverse racism by S.N.C.C. and CORE.

Thus, with each passing day the chances of developing a "synthesis" becomes increasingly remote.



RIGHTS SPLIT: Martin Luther King, left, marched through Mississippi with black power advocate Floyd McKissick of CORE, center, and

Stokely Carmichael of S.N.C.C., but the march was an uncomfortable one, for Dr. King has condemned black power as "racism in reverse."

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UPI-203

(KING)

RALEIGH, N.C. -- MARTIN LUTHER KING CALLED MONDAY FOR A \$100 BILLION "MARSHALL PLAN" IN AMERICA TO GET RID OF THE CONDITIONS WHICH HE SAYS CAUSE NEGRO RIOTS AND UNREST.

SUCH AN EXPENDITURE, HE SAID, IS "VERY DEFINITELY" MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE WAR IN VIET NAM OR AMERICA'S SPACE PROGRAM.

IN RALEIGH TO ADDRESS A CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY, KING WAS INTERVIEWED BY A PANEL OF FOUR NEWSMEN ON THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA'S EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION STATION. THE PROGRAM WAS RECORDED SUNDAY FOR BROADCAST AT 8 P.M. EDT MONDAY.

ASKED IF AMERICA IS IN DANGER OF RACE WAR, KING REPLIED:

"WE ARE IN FOR A DIFFICULT PERIOD." HE SAID NEGRO LEADERS CAN'T STOP RIOTS -- THAT ONLY PROGRESS FOR THE NEGRO AND ELIMINATION OF THE CONDITIONS THAT CAUSE RIOTS CAN DO THAT.

ASKED HOW MUCH SHOULD BE SPENT TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS NEGROES WANT, KING REPLIED \$10 BILLION FOR THE NEXT 10 YEARS.

ASKED IF HE CONSIDERS SUCH A PROGRAM MORE IMPORTANT THAN VIET NAM OR SPACE, HE SAID "VERY DEFINITELY."

"IT IS MUCH MORE IMPORTANT TO PUT MEN ON THEIR OWN TWO FEET ON EARTH THAN TO PUT MEN ON THE MOON. . . I DON'T THINK IT'S ASKING TOO MUCH. . . WE NEED A MARSHALL PLAN TO GET RID OF CONDITIONS WE SEE HERE IN THIS COUNTRY."

KING SAID THE TERM BLACK POWER IS "AMBIGUOUS AND CONFUSING."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Daley Charges King's Aids Trained Rioters

Mayor Daley today said he has documented evidence that members of the staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Council, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, inspired and instructed people here in conducting racial violence.

His comment came in response to a question asking if the west side violence has broken out because King is in Chicago. He replied:

"I think you can't charge it directly, but surely some people who have come in here have been talking for the last year about violence, and how to conduct violence—and they are on his [King's] staff.

"They're responsible in great measure for the instructions that have been given in the training of youngsters.

"Who makes a Molotov cocktail? Someone has to be trained."

"People were in here training, and there are tapes and documentation, or anything else you want to show, that certain elements were in our city for no other purpose but to bring disorder to the streets of Chicago."

The comment came after he issued the following statement relating to the activation of the Illinois national guard for duty on the riot-torn west side:

"On the recommendation of Police Supt. O. W. Wilson, I have requested Gov. Kerner to call on the national guard to protect the lives, the lawful rights, and the property of all citizens.

"The unlawful events which have occurred were brought about by criminal gangs rev-

ing neighborhood streets to imperil lives, disrupt community life, destroy property, and challenge with guns and other weapons the safety and rights of families and their neighbors."

Daley continued:

"And while bands of hoodlums threaten the rights of the community, they also destroy the work of local and national government and responsible community leadership to encourage the expansion of economic and social opportunity in the Negro community.

"Without the fundamental right to security in our homes, to go unmolested to a job, to conduct a business, to participate in social and educational programs without fear, there can be no progress.

"The basic condition for the success of any human endeavor is the preservation of law and order. I am sure all the people will support these efforts to maintain peace in our city."

Joseph LeFevour, president of the Chicago Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police, criticized Dr. King's presence in Chicago, saying:

"He preaches nonviolence, yet wherever he goes violence erupts."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

John F. Kennedy

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Author:

Editor:

LLOYD WENDT

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

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ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
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People's World _____
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56 AUG 10 1966

Unshared CAPITAL NEWS Service

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Sends Clergy to Strife-Torn Area

BY ROBERT JACKSON

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. announced that 100 nuns, priests, and ministers were sent into the troubled west side area last night in an attempt to prevent violence.

The religious leaders were told by King to calm area residents and to get teen-agers off the streets and into their homes.

Speaking at the Shiloah Baptist church, 1531 Hastings st., King said, "I am trying to lead a nonviolent movement all over the country and I believe non-violence is the way. I have seen it work and change conditions.

"I will not and cannot give up. But I need some help getting the message across because people have lost faith in the establishment. They have been the victims of so many broken promises. To restore faith, we must give them something back."

Later, King addressed a second meeting in the New Friendship Baptist church, 848 W. 71st st.

Violence was then erupting on the west side for the third successive night, and King once again voiced his opposition to the rioting.

King told the 500 persons in the audience: "If every Negro in the United States turned against nonviolence, I would stand up and say, 'It's the wrong way.' We have another power and that power is non-violence."

When asked if nonviolence could succeed when so many oppose it, King said, "I am not a census taker." Mere numbers, he said, are not all-important.

King said he would continue his civil rights campaign despite the disturbances.

"We are going to make Chicago an open city thru non-violence," King said.

discrimination are harmful to white as well as black, he said. "The Negro cannot make it himself. Therefore, we wel-

come white brothers in the movement. Together we will build a new Chicago where every child will be able to walk in dignity."

Rev. King Hails Kerner Order

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. praised Gov. Kerner's executive order in effect creating an open occupancy law, calling it "a significant victory" for the civil rights movement.

Speaking to 500 rights workers in New Friendship Baptist church, 848 W. 71st st., King said, "We have won one victory, and that victory was Wednesday, when Gov. Kerner made history. It is a significant victory, because it was one of our demands."

However, King warned that "this doesn't mean a thing if it is not enforced. We still have a struggle ahead, and it is not enough just to have a law on the books."

The order calls for revocation or suspension of the licenses of brokers who list property, houses, or apartments which the owners do not want sold or rented to Negroes or members of other minority groups.

In Springfield a suit is to be filed in Sangamon county Circuit court Monday seeking an injunction against the order.

The suit, to be filed by the Illinois Association of Real Estate boards, will argue that the order interferes with the right of contract between property owners and agents and that the order goes beyond the power of the executive branch.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 7-15-66
Edition: 3 STAR FINAL
Author: ROBERT JACKSON
Editor: LLOYD WENDT
Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: 100-35356
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Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

UNDER INVESTIGATION

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King, Aides Spend Night Calming Troubled Areas

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his top aides remained in the streets until 4 a.m. Friday helping restore order on the West Side.

Dr. King sped from one trouble spot to another by auto, conferring with clergymen, teen-age gang leaders and more than 20 of his staff members.

He was accompanied by the Rev. Andrew Young, his top aide, who said, "It was just a matter of going where we heard the most noise and trying to be helpful."

Dr. King remained in his car most of the time because his presence tends to draw crowds, the thing Dr. King and police were attempting to avoid, Mr. Young said.

DR. KING'S long night began on the West Side address to more than 50 and white ministers and a half a dozen nuns in the Shiloah Baptist Church, 1531 W. Hastings.

"If the police will let the community and the church handle this situation, I think we can quiet everything down," he said.

He urged the clergymen and nuns to fan out throughout the West Side to try to keep things peaceful. He said he would join them in the streets a bit later.

DR. KING then left the still-quiet West Side to address more than 500 persons at a rally in the New Friendship Mission, 1111 N. Dearborn St., at 7th St.

He told the South Side group

that civil rights victories will not come through violence.

He pledged to remain non-violent even "if every Negro in the U.S. stands up for violence."

During the South Side rally, Dr. King learned of the major disturbance on the West Side and immediately called an emergency meeting of his top aides.

He immediately dispatched a number of his staff members to the West Side and he and Mr. Young returned there by auto.

MR. YOUNG said staff members were instructed to act as mediators.

"We were giving the crowds the same instructions as the police would have. The people are more receptive to orders from our people than from the police during something like this."

Mr. Young said that "one of the biggest things that cause riots to spread is rumors. We cautioned people about this."

ANOTHER function served by Dr. King's staff, Mr. Young said, was seeing that persons who suffered injuries—but not serious ones—received medical treatment.

"In the whole rush of trying to put down a riot, police couldn't give medical care and assistance to people who were not badly injured," Mr. Young said.

Dr. King's long night ended with a stop for breakfast in a restaurant at 16th St. and Pulaski Rd. Comedian Dick Gregory was another customer.

Dr. King and his aides got to bed just before sunrise Friday.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 7-15-68
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Author:
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING
Character: 100-25316
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

UNDER INVESTIGATION

61 AUG 8 1968
He told the South Side group

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Spends Night Seeking Riot Peace

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his top aides remained in the streets until 4 a.m. Friday helping restore order on the West Side.

Dr. King sped from one trouble spot to another by auto, conferring with clergymen, teen-age gang leaders and more than 20 of his staff members.

He was accompanied by the Rev. Andrew Young, his top aide, who said, "It was just a matter of going where we heard the most noise and trying to be helpful."

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848 W. 71st St.

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CHICAGO DAILY
CHICAGO, ILLIN

7-15-66

Date:

Edition: RED STREAK

Author:

Editor: ROY M. FISH

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

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Under Arrest to 1966
more than 500 persons at a
city in the New Friendship
Baptist Church.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King Decries Violence

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Thursday night repeated a warning that "our victories" will not come through violence and pledged to remain non-violent even "if every Negro in the United States stands up for violence."

Dr. King told more than 500 persons at a rally that "I would like for all of us to believe in nonviolence."

But he said that if all Negroes favored violence, "I'm going to stand up as a lone voice and say this is wrong."

Addressing a rally at New Friendship Missionary Baptist Church, 848 W. 71st, the civil rights leader said that "Molotov cocktails, rifles and guns and bricks" only intensify the fears of white persons and assuage their guilt.

Plea For Unity

Dr. King said that "we shall overcome (when) black and white . . . work together."

He said that "the glory of the Lord shall be revealed" when "we recognize that segregation and discrimination and oppression are harmful to all people, black and white alike."

Chicago is "two cities," the civil rights leader said.

One, he said, "is a city that has beauty, where thousands of people have freedom, culture and education . . . where people can make ends meet."

The Other Chicago

But, he said, "There is another Chicago—it's an ugly city, where thousands and thousands of young boys and girls, old men and women, are forced to look out of bars from a slum prison."

Dr. King, who was interrupted several times by applause, said that "we've got to make (Chicago) an open city through nonviolence."

He said that he has been asked if "with so many people talking about violence, and showing it," he can retain the appeal of his nonviolent philosophy.

"I said I'm not a consensus leader—I don't take a Gallup Poll," he said.

Editorial Criticized

Dr. King criticized an editorial in Thursday's Sun-Times that said, "Continued prophecies of violence or threats of violence such as Dr. King made to the police Tuesday night (after violence erupted on the West Side) might engender further thoughts of violence."

The editorial said that "if violence is to be averted, Dr. King's followers cannot rationalize every outbreak of hoodlumism as a protest against police brutality."

After praising The Sun-Times as "a good newspaper," Dr. King said, "That editorial hardly said a word about what caused the violence, and got to talking about police brutality."

He said that "the basic issues never came out," adding that "violence allows people to get off the main issues."

After the speech, Dr. King said the basic causes of the disturbances were poor, segregated living conditions in the

communities where violence has broken out. They are the causes, he said, plus police brutality.

"I don't want Chicago off the hook," he said in the speech after criticizing the editorial.

"There's a sickness in our nation," he declared, and "millions of people feel they have no stake in this society."

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CHICAGO SUN T
CHICAGO, ILLIN

7-17-66

Date:
Edition: FOUR STAR F
Author:
Editor: EMMETT DEDMON
Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:
or 100-35356

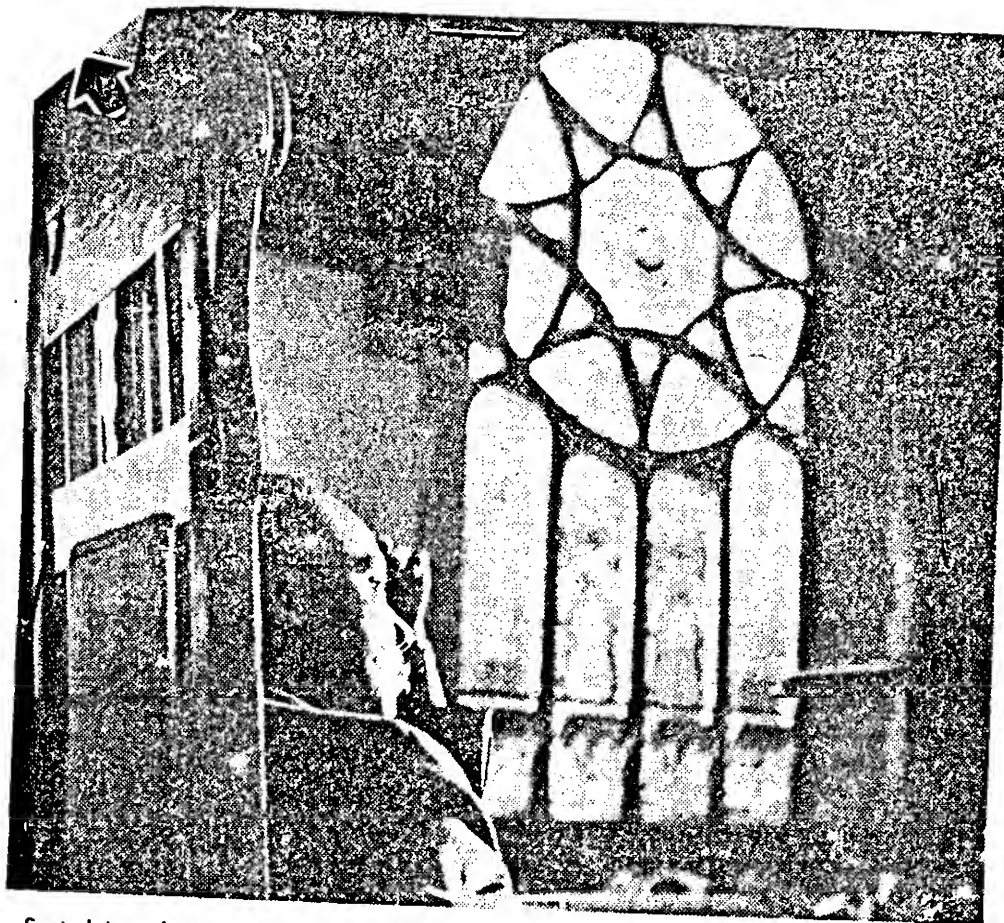
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Submitting Office: CHICAGO

☐ Being Investigated

UNDER INVESTIGATION

61 AUG 8

1966



Seated in a large, carved wooden chair, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. awaits his turn to address clergymen in Shiloah Baptist Church, 1531 W. Hastings. The meeting was called to solicit the help of clergymen in bringing peace to the West Side. (Sun-Times Photo by Larry Nocerino)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Midnight Meeting

A Weary King Hears W. Side Grievances

By Robert Gruenberg

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King was in shirtsleeves as he stepped to the podium. He was perspiring freely. He seemed tired.

The freedom songs and the rhythmic clapping had stopped. Dr. King had a message and a victory report to bring the 300 persons, who filled the Shiloah Baptist Church on Chicago's West Side.

Someone turned off the huge, noisy floor fan and, at 11:40 p.m., under the high, Tudor-style vaulted arches of the church at 1531 W. Hastings, Dr. King began:

"We are here at this hour because we are all concerned about conditions we face in the city of Chicago, and we are determined to do something about it.

"Some of our brothers in Chicago tonight faced serious police brutality. They were arrested unnecessarily and they were victims of the system that exists in this city."

HE SPOKE about how he and his top aides had gone to the Monroe District police station and "told the commander that if the men were not released there would be serious trouble in this area and in Chicago."

Now some of the men were here. Four of the six men re-

leased a few minutes earlier stood up to the applause of the crowd. Two waved their arms.

"Now I want to hear from your lips what you feel we need and things we must end," Dr. King said. He called for statements.

"End police brutality!" came a cry amid cheers.

"I want to know why the police hit kids on the head," a woman in the rear called out. Cheers again.

A GRAY-haired man in his 50s stood up. "What I wanna know, Doc, is why we have to tear up the whole block, smash windows and everything, when we got to live here? I been here 40 years."

Boos and cries of "Sit down!" rang out. Dr. King said, "I hope the one thing we believe in is the right of everyone to express his opinion."

"I don't think anybody should have any respect for the remarks he makes," shouted a young man in the rear.

Other suggestions poured from the floor. "We should have swimming pools!" "Libraries!" "Better schools!" "Better jobs!"

THE CROWD drifted outside the church. The freedom rally seemed to be bogging down.

As the crowd filed out,

Chester Robinson, executive director of the West Side Organization, 1527 Roosevelt Rd., took the podium.

"You have all been talking what you want, but not how you're going to get it," he said. "You're always talking!"

"I just got word that 40 more brothers are in jail. Do you want to march to the jailhouse?"

There were cries of "Yeah," but the calls were not enthusiastic enough for Robinson. He called for two more "yeahs."

DR. KING huddled with his aides meanwhile Robinson continued:

"Do we have to ask Dr. King if he wants to march to the jailhouse?" More cries of "Yeah, yeah" filled the air.

Finally Robinson finished. He joined Dr. King and his aides.

A woman collapsed from the heat and was placed in front of a fan. She revived while the huddle went on.

FINALLY the conference broke up. The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a King aide, said:

"We're going to have an all-Negro meeting at high noon and a 6 p.m. Wednesday at 15th St. and Loomis. There'll be no white reporters. We're going to list our demands and present 'em." Dr. King would also hold a press conference.

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
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Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title: [illegible]

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145 AUG 4 1968

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he told reporters.

The church was emptying. A member of the "Deacons," a civil-rights guard unit, told white reporters, "It would be better now if you left the church."

The reporters agreed, filed out of the church and started down the dark street half a block to their car.

Then about 200 to 250 advanced toward the reporters. The newsmen hurried on.

The crowd also sped up. The reporters scrambled into their car as the Deacon turned to the oncoming crowd and threw his arms in the air.

"No--no--no--these are reporters!" shouted the Deacon.

The car sped off.

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KUPCINET

KUP'S COLUMN

Both Roman Catholic Archbishop John Patrick Cody and Dr. Edgar Chandler of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago are being urged by some advisers to take up temporary residences in slum areas, a la Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. . . . Archbishop Cody's letter, encouraging participation in the civil rights movement (and read in every Roman Catholic church last Sunday), apparently upset some of the parishioners. They're threatening to draw up a "counter letter," explaining why they refuse to heed his urging. . . . Dr. King, in his confrontation with Mayor Daley, used a quote from the late President John F. Kennedy: "Those who make peaceful revolution impossible make violent revolution inevitable."

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58

CHICAGO SUN TIME
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 7-13-66
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 Author: JESSE J. [unclear]
 Editor: EMMETT DEDMON
 Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING
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 or 100-35356
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☐ Being Investigated

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DALEY CRITICAL OF SOME CIVIL RIGHTS MOVES

Wants More Response to Job Program

Mayor Daley had some criticism of civil rights leaders yesterday. He also expressed disappointment at failure of significant numbers of Negroes to seek labor union apprenticeships.

His remarks followed the two-hour meeting Monday with the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who expressed disappointment at failure of city officials to make specific commitments and warned "many more marches" will take place this summer.

Meet, Plan Action

The rights groups were conducting meetings to plan the campaigns. The Gage Park community on the southwest side was singled out for the first series of demonstrations, expected to go into full swing next week-end.

Daley said he did not think Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, would carry out his threat to fill Chicago's jails with Negroes if the rights groups' demands are not met.

"Dr. King is very sincere in what he is trying to do," Daley said. "Maybe, at times, he doesn't have all the facts on the local situation. After all, he is a resident of another city. He admitted himself they have the same problems in Atlanta."

Cites Bond Issue

Daley also noted that some of the civil rights leaders who accompanied Dr. King to Daley's office Monday had opposed the 195 million dollars of city bond issues, authorized by

blight, and you don't get slum and blight removed unless you have the wherewithall."

Daley said Dr. King agreed the city's extensive programs to improve the lot of Negroes are good ones, but said they were not enough. He said he thought he and Dr. King are in agreement on overall objectives.

Daley referred to the apprentice information center, established Jan. 1 by city and state governments at 321 S. State St., and operated by the state labor department. It was established, he said, to help place minority group members in union apprenticeships.

He said most labor unions are anxious to see non whites recruited, but few have appeared at the center. He said they are under the false impression they can't get into labor unions. He promised a stepped-up information program to encourage applications of Negroes for apprenticeships.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Date: 7-13-66
Edition: 3 STAR
Author:
Editor: W.D. MA
Title:

MARTIN LUTHER K

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Daley, King, Aids Meet on Rights

PROTESTERS NOT SATISFIED WITH RESULTS

Threaten Many More Marches

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., civil rights leader, and Mayor Daley, along with their aids, held a three-hour meeting on Chicago's racial problems in the mayor's office yesterday.

Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, emerged first to tell reporters his group was dissatisfied because city officials made no specific commitments. He warned many more marches will take place this summer, and said, "Our [the Negro] vote can and will be the balance of power in Chicago."

Daley Poses Question

After King had spoken at length, Daley came out and told

"We asked them, 'What would you do that we haven't done?' They had no answers. I asked for their help and suggestions,

and they frankly said the answers were difficult."

Daley also said: "I asked them, 'Why can't we sit down, and you tell us?' There wasn't any answer."

Several times during the closed-door session, Daley said, he related to Dr. King's group the "massive programs of the city" including housing inspection, eliminating slums and blight, rodent and insect control, and merit employment.

Will Expand Programs

"These problems can't be solved overnight and no reasonable person believes they can," Daley went on. "We have need for massive action. We will continue it. I am not proud of the slums. No one is. We will expand our programs."

Daley was asked about Dr. King's statement that the civil rights groups were prepared to fill Chicago jails with Negroes, if necessary to achieve their goals, and Daley said:

"There is no reason for the violation of laws. We lose our orderly government and society."

Then Daley warned:

"This will not be tolerated in Chicago as long as I am mayor. I don't think Dr. King would violate any law. He said he was not for violence."

King Announces "Action"

A reporter reminded Daley of charges by some that Negro politicians are not giving him

the correct story on Negro problems. Daley said bluntly, "That's not true," and left the conference room.

At the outset of his press conference, Dr. King told of dissatisfaction because city officials failed to make commitments and said an "action program" would be announced later this week.

He referred to 35 demands taped on a door of City hall Sunday, after a civil rights rally in Soldiers' field and a march to City hall.

"We had a long and in-depth discussion of the demands," Dr. King said. "We made it clear that the demands must

be met to solve the problems we face in Chicago. The mayor gave long and sympathetic expressions to the demands, but no specific commitments were made."

Discuss Police Board

Dr. King was asked what reason Daley gave for refusing a demand that a civilian board be set up to review charges such as police brutality. He said Daley replied that he would depend on Police Supt. O. W. Wilson "on this." Dr. King said Wilson disagrees and "he is a powerful man."

Dr. King was asked what reason Daley gave "for no action on housing," and Dr. King replied:

"He said things were already going on, and they are seeking to do things on slums and other matters with their programs. Our contention was that these

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CHICAGO TRIB
CHICAGO, ILL

Date: 7-12-66

Edition: 3 STAR F

Author:

Editor: W.D. MAX

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

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were only surface changes, and the Negro community can no longer live with token changes."

He said, regarding the meeting in general, "We had hoped the enormity of the problem, rather than the surface phases, would be met."

He said he did not think Daley "understands the depth and dimension of the problem we are dealing with" but that he did not mean to say Daley is a bigot.

Urges Negroes Register

"Tho the current programs are in good faith," he said, "they are just not broad enough to be effective."

He said there is "need for direct confrontation with the forces of power in Chicago," and that the "size of the confrontation would be determined by the resistance of the power structure." He said Negroes have got "to be more political now," and that he would do all in his power to "get more Negroes to register for voting."

Dr. King said he and his group would be in Chicago several more months.

He concluded by saying that his statements are "the declaration of the beginning of a nonviolent assault on injustices and indignities in Chicago."

Dr. King arrived at 2:45 p. m., 15 minutes early, with 11 associates. They found Daley and the group of city officials ready to receive them.

Follows Rights Rally

The meeting came a day after a civil rights rally led by Dr. King in Soldier's field, which was attended, according to police, by 30,000 persons. King's aide put the figure at 65,000.

After the rally, Dr. King led more than 100 marchers from the stadium to City Hall where 35 demands were taped to the door. The aim of these, the demonstrators said, is to make Chicago a "racially open city."

The demands were directed to the city government, federal and state governments, business and labor unions.

What They Asked

They called for open housing, with non-discriminatory lending practices; slum clearance; open employment, with a count of the number of whites and nonwhites working for government, private industry, and in unions; changes in state and county welfare departments; and demands upon the Chicago board of education.

Under "other demands," they sought from the mayor and city council the creation of a citizens review board to hear complaints of police brutality and false arrests. From political parties, they asked replacement of absentee precinct captains with captains who are residents of their precincts. From the federal government, they asked direct funding of Chicago community organizations by the office of economic opportunity.

Under "demands of ourselves," they asked for financial and personal support of the freedom movement and selective patronage of firms that do not practice racial discrimination.

Among those with Dr. King were Al Raby, convenor of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations; the Rev. Andred Young, assistant to Dr. King; the Rev. John Thurston, pastor of New Covenant Baptist church; Charles Hayes, director of district 1, Packinghouse Workers union; and the Rev. Donald Deneliet, executive director of the City Missionary society.

Others were Edwin C. Berry, executive director of Chicago Urban League; the Rev. Luther Braxton, head of the Woodlawn Organization; John McDermott, executive director, Catholic Interracial council; Chester Robinson, executive director, West Side organization; the Rev. Arthur Griffen, of the West Side federation; and William Robinson, formerly of the C. C. O., and also representing the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

Among those with Daley were

Ald. Thomas E. Keane [31st], city council finance chairman; Raymond "Simon," corporation counsel; Charles P. Livermore, executive director, Commission on Youth Welfare; Edward Marciniak, director, Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Neil Hartigan, administrative assistant to the mayor, and Sidney D. Smith, building commissioner.

Others with Daley

Also with Daley were Abel Swirsky, deputy building commissioner; Ira Bach, director of the Chicago Dwellings association, and Dr. Deton J. Brooks, director of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, the city's anti-poverty agency.

Background for the meeting included Dr. King's months of preparation for the civil rights drive here this summer, and stepped up efforts by the Daley administration over the last 18 months to improve the lot of Negroes. One announced administration goal is to eliminate slums by the end of 1967.



[TRIBUNE Staff Photo]

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. (left) standing with Al Raby in City hall yesterday as King warned of new civil rights marches after three-hour meeting with Mayor Daley at which Negro demands were repeated.



TRIBUNE Staff Photo

Mayor Daley behind battery of microphones after meeting with Negro civil rights leaders. Daley said he asked for suggestions on how to implement Negro demands and "they had no answers."

A Summer Of Protests Shapes Up

King Dissatisfied
With Daley Talk
Lasting 2 Hours

By Robert Gruenberg

A summer of continuous marching, probably numerous sit-ins, rent strikes and other forms of mass public protest demonstrations appears in store for Chicago.

It is the result of a breakdown in the heralded "confrontation" between Mayor Richard J. Daley and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

The two, flanked by aides and advisers, met for two hours in the mayor's office Monday.

At the end, they were no closer to agreement on what to do about Chicago's problems of race, housing, education and jobs than they were barely 24 hours earlier when Dr. King posted 35 "demands" for social betterment on the City Hall doors.

AT THE MEETING, Daley continually called for Dr. King and his colleagues to join Chicago's current effort to eradicate slums, institute merit employment and solve the social ills of the city.

It was, said the more politically astute in City Hall, an offer that Dr. King and his co-leader, Chicago civil rights militant Albert Raby, found impossible to accept.

King regards the city's effort as the "sophisticated granting of minor concessions" con-

mon to the Northern power holders, there was another reason:

He could not join any city effort, they said, without sacrificing his leadership position among the downtrodden Negro masses on Chicago's South and West Sides.

DR. KING, whose nonviolent tactics had forced changes—however minor—in the rigid societies of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, was not even

given a sliver of the satisfaction he had sought.

He had asked Daley for a promise to support President Johnson's current civil rights bill, which embodies a "fair housing" provision.

The Illinois Democratic delegation always had "stood for all progressive legislation," Daley told him—and the mayor, who is the real leader of the delegation, declined to be more specific.

A GREAT DEAL of the closed-door discussion revolved about the civil rights spokesmen's demand for a civilian police review board—and Daley let Police Supt. O. W. Wilson handle the give-and-take on that.

Raby, solemn, bordering on the bitter, detailed the need for a civilian panel to ride herd on brutal police.

Wilson explained that he had a special unit directly responsible to him to cull out the bad apples on the force.

"I know there are some 15 guys on the force who should be taken off," Raby told Wilson.

"There are more than 15," Wilson replied, and he launched into an explanation of the problem he encounters in penetrating the "blue curtain."

A police civilian review board, he continued to explain in his professorial manner, would only cause the department's men to further band together, even causing his own instincts to veer to defending

the cops, he said.

This was the kind of exchange that caused Daley to tell reporters and TV recordings later that Wilson "is the greatest police superintendent in the world."

THE MEETING had begun amiably enough with Dr. King assuring Daley that "there was no attempt to single out Chicago as the worst city in the nation," but that it was necessary to deal with its problems, nevertheless.

After the introduction he turned the discussion over to Raby, who lost no time—it was reported—in telling the mayor:

"Mr. Mayor, I want you to know we're going to begin direct action immediately."

The mayor stayed silent—but the tone of the meeting apparently seemed clear.

OUTSIDE the mayor's office later, Dr. King assured reporters that Negroes in next year's mayoral election would make sure they were registered—and voting.

"Our vote will be the balance of power," he said.

Politics and campaigning is Daley's meat, and when someone mentioned Dr. King's statement to him, the mayor said coolly:

"All the people of the community will elect the mayor."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

REC-23

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Edition: RED DART
Author: ROBERT GRUE
Editor: ROY M. FISH
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REC-23

EX 110

NOT RECORDED
JUL 12 1966

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
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Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

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File - 5
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Mayor, Dr. King Fail To Agree

By Basil Talbott Jr.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. emerged Monday from a meeting with Mayor Daley and said he is not satisfied with the mayor's response to civil rights demands and will have to start "our action program to dramatize" them.

"No specific commitments were made," said the Nobel Peace Prize-winner after a two-hour conference in City Hall. "The mayor made a general statement in general

we are going to continue to take massive action in every area."

Accompanied By Aides

Dr. King was accompanied

by 11 local civil rights figures and the mayor was joined by several city department heads and Aldermen.

sion at Dr. King's request to discuss demands posted on City Hall doors after a rally and march Sunday.

The Chicago civil rights movement's initial target will be housing, Dr. King declared, saying that demonstrations lie ahead. He repeated his pledge to "fill the jails if necessary" to call attention to rights demands.

Asked about this, Daley responded: "We asked, 'Why do

you have to do these things?' and there wasn't any answer."

Later, the mayor added:

"When you take law into your own hand, we lose orderly government . . . and this will not be tolerated as long as I am mayor of Chicago."

Agree On Goals

Both the mayor and Dr. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, agreed on the general goals as reflected in the demands. However, Mayor Daley ticked off numerous programs which he said are in motion to meet them. Dr. King insisted "it is our contention that things are being done, but these are merely surface changes."

Dr. King said the movement is demanding "structural changes. We want bold pro-

grams. We can no longer live with token changes."

We do not think the mayor understands "the depth and dimension of these problems," he continued, adding, "I don't mean to imply he's a bigot."

Demanding, Not Begging

He said the groups called on the mayor to use his "moral influence" but stressed, "We are demanding these changes, not begging for them."

When pressed with questions as to how extensive the action program would be, Dr. King

responded,

"We don't know how extensive the confrontation has to be."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO SUN
CHICAGO, ILL.

Date: 7-12-66
Edition: FOUR STAR
Author: BASIL TALBOTT
Editor: EMMETT DELOACH
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:
or 100-35356

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Submitting Office: CHICAGO

☐ Being Investigated

support of these demands.
We are not satisfied."
AUG 1 1966
mayor told the press

we will have to escalate the confrontation."

Asked if that could lead to a political assault, he said, "I've never been nonpolitical, but I've been nonpartisan."

However, Dr. King said he believes in "the need of being more political. We will do everything within our power to work with Negroes much more than before," he said.

Without referring to his statement Sunday that Negroes will elect the next mayor of Chicago, he said, "Our vote can be and will be the balance of power."

Mayor Daley cited administration programs in housing, merit employment, job opportunities and the war on poverty as covering some of the areas civil rights leaders point to.

"This is what we've been trying to do," he said. "We know we're not perfect, but we're trying; we're trying very hard and we need the help of everyone."

It isn't the city that is responsible for all these conditions, he added.

All major cities, "including Atlanta," have such problems, the mayor said, his face reddening and his voice rising. (Dr. King's SCLC has headquarters in Atlanta.)

Asked about the apparent emphasis on political activity of the rights movement, the mayor smiled and said: "It's apparent that that's what it has been."

But he quickly added, "These issues are not political. It's a moral question. There is a right way and that's the only way."

The mayor repeated his commitment to end the slums in 1967, but asked, "How could they do it any more quickly? We have never protected slum landlords."

Again raising his voice, the area of housing, Dr. King said mayor said he had asked rights

leaders for specific suggestions, but they had given none.

Aside from changes in the area of housing Dr. King said the movement's demand for a citizen review board on police matters was rejected.

Both aides to the mayor and members of Dr. King's entourage conceded that this was the single specific demand Mayor Daley refused to grant. In other areas, the mayor's aides said the mayor cited existing ordinances or programs or indicated his willingness to work harder. One civil rights leader said that the mayor had evaded some other issues, but agreed that the civil review board got the only definite "no."

"I have nothing against a review board," Mayor Daley told reporters. But he explained that he had turned to Police Supt. Orlando W. Wilson, present at the conference, and Wilson opposes it.

During the closed-door session, it was learned, Dr. King brought up the civilian review board question and the mayor deferred to Wilson, who said that there is machinery within the department to handle complaints.

Wilson stressed the efficiency of his operation, while rights leaders stressed the need for publicity to take the word back to the communities. One rights leader argued that the work done on complaints does not get back to all the persons who have witnessed or heard about complaints.

In his concluding statement in private, Dr. King made special reference to the necessity for a review board to say to youth that the movement is making progress.

During the summation, mayor's aides said, Dr. King repeated his faith in nonviolent approaches, but said many Negroes have lost faith in the democratic process and non-violence.

He was quoted as rejecting the "black power" concept, at the same time stressing the needs for nonviolent victories.

"I have not been able to take them enough victories. I need to take something back. We must show we're moving ahead," he reportedly said.

After the press conference, a top aide to the mayor said that the city administration believed that Dr. King and local rights groups had decided on a direct action program before the Monday meeting.

The aide described the meeting as a "pretense" to give an appearance that somehow the mayor had turned a deaf ear to demands, thus helping to launch direct action programs.

One civil rights leader present conceded that future plans have been firmed up, but denied the aide's contention that the meeting was a pretense.

Civil rights leaders participating in the conference along with Dr. King were Albert Raby, head of the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations; Edwin C. Berry, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League; the Rev. Andrew J. Young, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Also the Rev. Arthur Brazier, president of The Woodlawn Organization; William Robinson, of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, treasurer of the CCCO and a former Republican state representative; the Rev. John Thurston, pastor of the New Covenant Baptist Church.

Also Chester Robinson, head of the West Side Organization; Charles Hayes, District 1 director of the United Packinghouse Workers; the Rev. Arthur Griffen, head of the West Side Federation; John McDermott, executive director of the Catholic Interracial Council, and the Rev. Don Benedict, executive director of the City Missionary Society.

Accompanying the mayor were Edward Marciniak, executive director of the Chicago Human Relations Commission; Raymond Simon, corporation counsel; Charles Livermore, executive director of the Mayor's Commission on Youth Welfare.

Also Sidney D. Smith, building commissioner; O. W. Wilson, police superintendent; Dr. Deton J. Brooks Jr., executive director of the Chicago Com-

mittee on Urban Opportunity; Ira J. Bach, executive director of the Chicago Dwellings Assn.;

James V. Fitzpatrick, commissioner of streets and sanitation, and Ald. Keane.



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (left), emerging from Mayor Daley's office, is with Albert A. Raby, convener of the CCCO. (Sun-Times Photo)

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AGREEMENT, ARGUMENT

How Public, Private Officials React To 14 Rights Demands

There was some agreement but also some defensive argument Monday from the public and private officials affected by the 14 civil rights demands Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. affixed to the door of City Hall Sunday.

The demands pinpointed the main targets around which Dr. King has fashioned the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's "long, hot summer" in Chicago, more officially known as the Freedom Movement.

The targets are education and housing, hiring, government and politics. This is what SCLC asked and what the people concerned had to say:

Education And Desegregation

On the subject of schools, Dr. King asked for desegregation of teachers and immediate publication of achievement scores of all schools by grades. These were the reactions of Board of Education members:

Mrs. Louis A. Malis: "On the first point, it was at my request that Dr. Virginia Lewis, assistant superintendent in charge of integration, met with the heads of various professional organizations to devise a plan to accomplish this without interfering with employment practices or voluntary transfer rights of teachers.

"On the second point, it could be one of the items on the agenda for early consideration by the new superintendent."

Cyrus Hall Adams III: On Demand 1, I think Dr. King has the Legislature to cope with. We have gone about as far as we can in understanding the integration of voluntary transfer.

On his second point, I am more interested in something which may be essentially a long thing. I want to see it done.

one, two or three years behind grade level in reading ability. This desire considerably antedates Dr. King's statement."

Mrs. W. Lydon Wild: "Every effort in the world is being made to desegregate teachers. You have to bear in mind the shortage of teachers. In order to integrate faculties we are going to have to upgrade the working conditions in those areas where teachers are needed the most."

Warren H. Bacon: "Both of these should have been done long ago, and there are grounds for demanding more than that. Desegregation of teachers goes back to the Hauser and Havighurst reports. To date, to my knowledge, the administration has done nothing to effect a wider dispersal of teachers.

"The publication of achievement scores has been requested for several years, but our board and our administration have again failed to take any action. As imperfect as achievement scores are, this is still the best criterion for determining whether we are making any progress in educating our young people."

Open Housing, Mortgages And Slum Trusts

Of the real estate industry, Dr. King demanded immediate listing of slum areas and a refusal by brokers to handle property not available to all races.

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Mr. Ladd _____
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CHICAGO SUN TIM
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 7-12-66
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Editor: EMMETT DEDMON
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"Under the Housing Act of 1965 no opportunities have been opened to us. Chicago is a leader in leasing 500 units in good existing buildings in many neighborhoods."

now in a broadly accelerated program to build middle-income housing. And it is building it on a scattered basis. Some of the new and rehabilitated houses are going into Uptown and South Shore. An entirely new Chicago plan for rehabilitating older housing became effective on July 1.

"But CDA is not set up to provide low-income housing. It has no statutory authority to build the low-income housing of which Dr. King speaks, and to do so, would have to have subsidy funds. Such funds are not available to CDA.

"I am surprised, however, that the civil rights groups did not take a hard new look at the stratification in public housing (housing built by the CHA)...

"As long as the admission and occupancy policies give preference to the lowest income groups, whose need is greatest, public housing will be stratified—it is apt to be Negro housing.

"However good the motive of providing public housing for those in the greatest need, the social results are likely to be bad. Applications for family public housing come overwhelmingly from Negroes—about 95 per cent. Thus any housing built is largely occupied by Negroes.

"Do the civil rights groups want preference or integration? Among the demands I think there should be one dealing with this question. To get viable, integrated housing, white families also must be attracted to it."

Fair Employment Policies

On the subject of open employment, Dr. King asked for racial head counts in all city departments, in all firms the city does business with and from businesses in general. He also asked the city to revoke contracts with firms which do not have a fair-employment policy and called upon business to take radical steps to upgrade and integrate all departments.

Samuel J. Fosdick, managing director of the State Street Council, said, "I am confident that every store on State Street is now committed to merit employment. Stores are concerned with business. They would as soon hire one person as another, but they must insist on qualifications."

Fosdick said he didn't think a racial head count would be productive. "The very idea of a head count is discriminatory," he said adding that he doubted whether stores would make such head counts public, as Dr. King asked.

Fosdick said the council has no plans for a program of "upgrading and integrating." He said, "We stress equal opportunity."

metic—but I would hate to see it lead to quota systems. They fly in the face of the merit employment concept."

Hart said the IMA had no program for "radical steps to upgrade and integrate" but that he could "certainly approve of the concept."

On Dr. King's call for a state minimum wage law of \$2 an hour, Hart said it would have "terrific repercussions." He said marginal workers would be thrown out of jobs and "the very people having the hardest time getting employment would be hurt." He said he thought a gradual move to \$1.40 would "be more realistic."

Ernest R. Nipper, staff director of the merit employment committee of the Chicago Assn. of Commerce and Industry, said the association has now enrolled more than 900 Chicago firms in its program.

He said the firms sign a policy statement saying they will hire without regard to race, color or creed and will make training for higher positions equally available to all. He

said he hopes to have 1,000 firms signed by next year.

"This is a program for merit hiring," Nipper said. "We don't ask the members to lower standards, we just want to be sure there's no discrimination in hiring and promoting."

"We also want to reach the community with the results of our efforts—to show that job opportunity is available and motivate students to stay in school, get training and apply for jobs."

Dr. King also called upon labor unions to make racial head counts of apprentices, journeymen, officials and staff and to correct any inequities revealed. He also called for organizing the unorganized and the signing of at least 400 Negro and Latin American apprentices in craft unions.

Thomas Nayder, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Building Trades Council (AFL-CIO), said headcounting would be difficult among the larger organizations and that he still isn't sure it would be legal to keep such records. Just a few years ago, he said, unions were not permitted to identify by race.

Nayder said he thinks that "all of the labor movement has as its philosophy to organize the unorganized, but the desire and willingness of people to become members and participate in activities presents problems."

On apprentice programs, he said federal and state law require equal opportunity in admissions and that everyone has to enter the competition on the same basis. He said about 2,000 apprenticeship positions are

He said organizing the unorganized is simply a matter of bringing them into existing unions. He added that getting into apprenticeships often was a matter of qualifications which normally bar many applicants.

Aides of Gov. Kerner, of whom he has a count of state employees also was demanded said such a count was made after he issued his Code of Fair Practices as an executive order in July, 1963.

However, the governor's office said, its accuracy is open to question because of employee turnover and the shifting of personnel from agency to agency.

The last estimate was that 12½ per cent of employees under the governor's jurisdiction were nonwhite. Of the 84,732 employees the state payroll in March, 1966, only 46,000 were under the governor's office and in departments that he controls.

There is a state fair-employment statute that forbids discrimination by contractors doing business with the state, the governor's office said. The state FEPC act also forbids any discrimination but the state cannot initiate any enforcement action; it has to be done by an individual plaintiff. Attempts to put teeth into the statute were defeated in the Republican-controlled Senate in 1965, Kerner's aides noted.

Absentee Precinct Captain

Dr. King also demanded of political parties the replacement of absentee precinct captains.

Charles H. Percy, Republican candidate for U.S. senator, commented that this demand was "entirely justified." Percy said, "There are a great number of absentee Democratic precinct captains in the city. Citizens cannot be served effectively by their captains live elsewhere."

Ald. Ralph H. Metcalfe (3d), a Democrat, commented that such a demand was improper.

"I think that it is not within the purview of outsiders to tell a political party how it should conduct its affairs," Metcalfe said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Grenada Feels It's Getting A Bad Deal

By HENRY HURT
Daily News Staff Writer

GRENADA, Miss. — White leaders here feel that this town — long thought by many to be progressive and congenial in its race relations — is getting a bad deal.

Most bewildering to them is Dr. Martin Luther King's statement Friday that Grenada "could easily become the nation's number one civil rights problem." The statement was made in the wake of James Meredith's march from Memphis to Jackson — a trek that found this north central Mississippi town to be the most willing to cooperate with the marchers' plans.

Most white leaders regret that the town was so agreeable in allowing the tents to be pitched where the marchers pleased. They are sorry they appointed six Negro school teachers as special registrars during a voter registration drive.

And they don't see that race

relations were improved by keeping the registrar's office open at night in order to accommodate local Negroes who wanted to register.

In view of this, why did Dr. King order his forces back into this town to increase public protests and demonstrations?

"That's what we don't understand," Grenada County Sheriff

Sugg Ingram said in bewilderment. "I guess they were treated too nice here," he added.

Ingram, who was elected for his first term over five opponents in a single primary, apparently has had his fill of civil rights protest: "They've had everything they could expect here. They had it so easy during the (Meredith) march they just thought they could come back here and take it."

Ingram says that this will not happen. Since the current protests began last week, Ingram said Negro leaders had not sought to consult with him on their march plans, which adds to the difficulty of furnishing adequate protection.

But he has a settled mind on his future course: "We are not going to put up with what we have in the past, even if it takes force. They are not going to drive up anywhere."

City Manager John E. McEachin also seems bewildered. "We've bent over backwards for them, and we did all we could," he said. He complained

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE ONE

JACKSON DAILY NEWS

JACKSON, MISS.

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MARCH BY NEGRO'S

Character:
or
Classification: 157-6384
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☐ Being Investigated

C1 AUG 8 1966

NOT RECORDED
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that in his opinion racial attitudes here had always been healthy.

STRICT ENFORCEMENT

On Monday, the city officially took a position of strict enforcement of laws against all persons. In the statement the 51 demands made Saturday by a protest group are denied. The statement indicates that street demonstrations will not be considered valid means for expressing grievances.

Another local official mentioned the Ku Klux Klan — an element uncommon to this area. He said, "we've done all we can to keep down the Ku Klux Klan and the things that go along with it. We have never tolerated a situation of intimidation. But the Negroes here didn't realize the effort we had made.

"We've always worked for them to be able to live without any sort of fear, and I bet there are more jobs available for Negroes in this county than any other county in the state."

City Prosecuting Attorney Brady D. Brad Dye Sr. doesn't feel that the cooperative treatment given the Meredith marchers is the reason they have returned. He believes that Grenada is a strategic town for the civil rights movement in Mississippi.

Dye points to the two major highways running through here and the railroad trunk lines. It also is one of the largest towns in the area and has a large federally supervised lake a few miles east of here.

'IDEAL TOWN'

Joe Lee is the editor and publisher of the Daily Centinel — Star and the Lake Herald, and he recalls that when King was in Grenada, the civil rights leader described it as an "ideal town."

Lee points to the wire service dispatch from Atlanta in which King is attributed with the following statement:

"Three days after the (Meredith) march, the white officials had gone back on every promise made to the march leaders. Local police began harassing, beating and jailing our staffs, as well as the local Negroes, much worse than they had before the marchers had visited Grenada."

Commenting on this, Lee said, "King either didn't say that or he has been given wrong information."

He added, "King is a practical fellow... and if he had been given the right information, he

wouldn't have bothered himself with coming back over here."

Lee expressed his faith in the white and Negro leadership here, and he has no doubts that eventually things will be settled to everyone's satisfaction. This feeling carries through into the operation of his newspapers: "We get all the reliable Negro news we can, and I'd like to get more, because one-half of our population is Negro.

But what do the civil rights workers — local and otherwise — feel about Grenada? And why was it necessary for King to send his top aide here to lead new protests?

STANDARD ATTITUDE

At best, the answers to this reflect a standard attitude that has been dictated by King: "Grenada is bad, and we must work to change it."

Ron Bordon, an 18-year-old white University of California student, explained it this way: "In essence, we've gotten the word from Dr. King that Grenada will be used to show the maladies that exist all over the south."

At worst, the Negroes apparently have no understanding of what they are protesting or why they are doing it. In giving their reasons, everything is somehow related to "freedom," and this usually is explained in terms of voting. More commonly, the explanation goes no further than the word itself.

Gordon also said that one reason this new effort was not concentrated on Canton — a town where the Meredith march met with sharp and effective resistance — was that the local Negroes there were "rightfully frightened" by the tear gas incident.

Most of the active protestors in current demonstrations have been quite young. 14-year old Johnny Hayden was asked why he wanted his freedom, and he answered, "they say we are going to march for freedom."

But leaders of the demonstration repeatedly tell their followers that in Grenada police brutality, voter discrimination, and general intimidation is rampant. And the followers cheer these statements with wild enthusiasm.

"We must keep the streets of Grenada hot until the walls of segregation come tumbling down," Hosea Williams, one of King's top aides, told a rally Monday night.

Then there are people here who don't know King's workers have returned. One such woman, who lives next door to the civil rights headquarters, explained that she would like to have "better conditions" in Grenada.

When asked about these conditions, she said that voting was most important. She said, "I don't want to go against their thinking, but I never had a bad time around here. I could vote when I wanted to, and my boss — he's white — he didn't care, and I voted."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Next: Civil Rights Action

Any who think of last Sunday's civil rights rally at Soldier Field as a blowing off of steam, or Mayor Daley's Monday meeting with Dr. Martin Luther King as political window dressing, had better come to the party. Dr. King, locked in a leadership struggle with the "black power" people, cannot afford to settle for less than deeds. Neither can the city of Chicago.

This does not mean that the mayor and the community must hand King a blank check. The 35 demands he posted on the door of City Hall must be weighed in the light of the best interests of the whole public, and any that offend the public interest must be rejected.

But the demands must also be weighed in the light of some other things.

"Chicago today," said the introduction to the Freedom Rally program, "is a divided city—segregated in all areas of social and economic activity, in employment, in education, in housing and in community organization. The Negro community is sectioned off from the larger metropolis into areas of the city that have been set aside for black ghettos. Within these confines the Negro community is regulated from the outside like a colony—its potential economic resources underdeveloped, its more than 1,000,000 inhabitants the daily victims of personal rebuffs, insults and acts of prejudice, and its poorer citizens at the mercy of police, welfare workers, minor government officials. . . . Racism in Chicago has been a stark reality. . . ."

All who will acknowledge the essential truth of this indictment will see the need for action now, to right a wrong but also to change the ghetto community from a civic liability to an asset.

Toward this end, Dr. King asks, first,

that a set of facts be gathered as the basis for informed action.

He asks for racial head counts in all city and state departments, in private business and in unions, to determine how many non-whites are employed at what levels. It seems to us that any intelligent approach to the race problem would have to build from these facts—though it remains an irony that these same demands a few years ago would have been decried as tending to advance the purposes of segregation.

The same logic supports King's demand for immediate publication of achievement scores of all schools by grades. Information already published along this line has disclosed vast pockets of poor academic achievement in the Negro areas.

The demand that real estate brokers make information available to everyone regardless of race is consistent with policy supported by leaders of both political parties.

More low- and middle-income public housing and better garbage collection, street cleaning, and building inspection services in slum areas are simply part of the price to be paid for eradicating slums.

There are other demands reflecting similar sound forethought. And there are some that are either excessive or require further spelling out. Illinois is not ready for a \$2 state minimum wage law. We doubt the desirability of welfare unions as bargaining agents for welfare recipients; that strikes us as simply inviting creation of another pressure bloc to plump for bigger handouts. The bulk of Dr. King's proposals aim at justice and greater opportunity for self-help. At this point it should be a cause for civic embarrassment that any group finds it necessary to petition for these basic American rights.

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Mr. Mohr _____
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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

COMMON SENSE PREVAILS

It is a tribute to the common sense of the Negro community that its members stayed away in such large numbers from the Rev. Martin Luther King's latest grandstanding. He had looked for a monster outpouring at a rally in Soldiers' field, but the police estimate put the attendance at 30,000.

The Rev. Mr. King inveighed against his stock grievances and then led a march on City hall, where he endeavored to emulate his namesake, the moving force of the Reformation, by sticking up 35 "theses" on the door of the building with gummed tape. It was hardly as momentous an event as that at Wittenberg in 1517.

Marches and demonstrations have become tiresome, and the Rev. Mr. King's rhetoric about "filling up the jails of Chicago to end slums" is becoming stale. All the advance expectations of a turnout of 100,000 persons, trumpeted for days over television, were defaulted in the event. Hot air on a hot day seemed just a little too much.

We suppose that "civil rights" spokesmen will engage in these charades just as long as there are publicity and a chance of passing the hat. The administration of a city as large as Chicago is not an easy job, especially when officials are beset by constant clamor. Fortunately, from the apathy that greeted the Soldiers' field show, the din would appear to be abating.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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King Opposes Daley On Rights Approach

By Ronald G. Berquist
Special to The Washington Post

CHICAGO, July 11 — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in effect declared war today on the city administration of Mayor Richard J. Daley.

After a two-hour meeting with Daley in city hall, Dr. King said at a news conference that the mayor had declined to accede to any of a long list of civil rights demands.

Dr. King said that he and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference, here on a major northern project, will soon begin demonstrating for better housing and the elimination of slums.

"I don't like to use the word 'war'," he said. "This is the beginning of a non-violent assault on the government and power structure of this city."

He said the meeting, which was called to discuss a list of demands posted on the front door of City Hall Sunday by Dr. King, was "a disappointment."

The mayor was visibly angry after the meeting. He delivered a long defense of his administration's record in a voice that frequently cracked with emotion. He shouted at one point: "We have the best record of any city in the country and we are committed to having the best city for all the people. Do these men think that no other cities have problems?"

At the meeting with Dr. King were other officials of the SCLC and a number of local rights organizations involved in the Chicago freedom movement, which was kicked off at a rally of about 50,000 people Sunday and a march on City Hall.

The mayor was accompa-

nied by Police Superintendent O. W. Wilson, plus a number of heads of city agencies.

Daley said later that he would "not tolerate violations of the law in Chicago, as long as I'm mayor," but sidestepped a question on whether the police department would arrest Dr. King if he transgressed the law.

"I don't think that Dr. King will violate the law," Daley said.

The mayor continued by saying that those in the civil rights movement have a constitutional right to demonstrate, but there has to be a time when you sit down and negotiate.

"Problems the city face cannot be resolved overnight. No reasonable person can expect that. Steps are being taken to eliminate slums, which we have pledged to do by the end of 1967."

The list of civil rights goals includes a plea that real estate boards have nondiscriminatory listing of housing and that the city administration bolster moves for freedom of occupancy.

The list also contains demands that there be substantial increases in available low cost housing and the rehabilitation of existing public housing, including improvement in police protection, garbage collection, building inspection and street cleaning.

After the meeting, Dr. King said that he does not believe Daley "realizes the depth and dimension" of the civil rights problems in the city, where some 1 million Negroes live. "Unless we do something to lift the spirit of the Negro,"

he said, "we are merely inviting social disaster. We will now have to march. And if the city administration does not come to understand our problems, we may well have to escalate our confrontation."

Dr. King said that the SCLC and a cooperating local civil rights group, the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, will have to become more political.

"I will do everything in my power to get Negroes registered to vote," he said. "Our vote can be and will be the balance of power."

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DR. KING DECLARES DALEY BALKS HIM

Says Negroes Will Press for
'Just and Open' Chicago

By AUSTIN C. WEHRWEIN
Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, July 11 — The stage was set today for a test of strength between the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Mayor Richard J. Daley, boss of the largest Democratic political machine in the country. The clash, setting the stage for future conflict, came at a closed conference in City Hall where Dr. King presented his set of demands for a "just and open city." In reply Mr. Daley said that the city was already engaged in a "massive" program along the same line. After the meeting Dr. King told a news conference:

"We were not satisfied."

Dr. King said that Mayor Daley had refused to make any "specific" commitments on varied demands, including one for a civilian review board for the police department.

The Mayor, following Dr. King to the microphones, was red in the face and showed his anger although he closed his news conference with a smile.

Chicago's Record Defended

He argued that slums could not be eliminated overnight and that no other city had done more on this score than Chicago, which is pledged to eliminate slums by the end of next year.

"It isn't a problem that can be solved by one person," the Mayor said, after complaining that when he had asked Dr. King for direct suggestions, "they had no solutions."

Dr. King also said at his news conference that the Mayor's current program lacked the imagination and boldness needed to quiet "seething desperation" in the Negro community.

If something is not done, Dr. King went on the city administration is "inviting social disaster."

He said that as a result of the stalemate he would now initiate his action program that would include a drive to get Negroes to register to vote.

"Our vote can be heard and will be the balance of power," he said alluding to the fact that the Mayor is expected to run for re-election next year.

Harassment Charged

Dr. King charged that the Daley political machine "harassed and intimidated" Negroes.

When asked about Dr. King's threat in the political field, Mr. Daley replied that the next Mayor would be elected by all the people of Chicago. Reminded that Dr. King had said at a rally yesterday that Negroes

were willing to fill the jails of Chicago, if necessary, the Mayor said:

"There is no reason for the violation of the law. There is a right to demonstrate and to petition."

But if there is disorder," he said, "this will not be tolerated as long as I am Mayor."

The meeting of Dr. King and Mr. Daley today was their first since April. At that time, the Mayor offered Dr. King no concessions but recited his program to eliminate Chicago's slums by the end of 1967.

Dr. King heads the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is working with the local bipartisan civil rights coalition on its "end slums" campaign to end slums. Yesterday he led a rally and a march on City Hall and then posted on a city hall door his series of civil rights demands.

Today Dr. King was accompanied by 111 civil rights leaders and the Mayor had with him about half a dozen city officials.

Dr. King's strongest ally as far as City Hall is concerned, was not present. He is the most Rev. John P. Cody, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago, is in Panama inspecting missions. But the Archbishop sent a strong message of support to the rally yesterday.

The voice of the Archbishop voice rings loud in city hall his archdiocese the largest in the nation has 2.5-million communicants.

A spokesman for the newly designated Freedom Movement of Chicago said this morning before Dr. King met with Mayor Daley that the next steps would include sit-ins at real estate offices to force open occupancy and the elimination of discriminatory practices in the real estate business.

There will, it was said, be "camp-ins" in city parks to demonstrate that "Negroes are better off in tents than in the housing available to them."

There will be picketing to induce boycotts of food process-

ing plants, such as dairies, as well as of drugstores.

The aim will be more Negro jobs both in Negro areas and in white areas. A call will go out for withdrawal of money from banks and savings and loan associations to force them to hire more Negroes and to get more loans for Negroes.

Another project will be boycotts and picketing to obtain business franchises for Negro business men. This reflects a call at the rally yesterday of Floyd B. McKissick, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, for a nationwide black consumer bloc.

Mr. McKissick mentioned automobile dealerships as desirable franchises.

Before the City Hall meeting today the Chicago Freedom movement was pictured by its leaders as elated by the rally at Soldier Field. They now say it drew 65,000 of the 100,000 expected and that only the 98-degree humid heat kept others away.

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The National Observer _____
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